

English Reprints

BARNABE GOOGE

Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonettes

1563

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EDITED BY

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NOTES of the LIFE and WRITINGS

of

BARNABE GOOGE.

His furname is also variouſly ſpelt *Goche*, *Goghe*, *Gouche*, &c.

There was printed at Venice an undated Latin ſatirical poem in twelve books named after the ſigns of the Zodiac. *Zodiacus* [?1535—1539] *Vita pulcherrimmo opus atque utiliffimum, Marcelli Palingenii ſtellati Poetae ad illuſtriſſimum Ferrariae Ducem Hercules ſecundem feliciter incipit.* The dedication to Hercules II. d'Este, who was Duke of Ferrara between 1 Nov. 1534—3 Oct. 1559, fixes the date of the impreſſion, to which Thomas Scauranus prefaced a few verſes. Marcellus Palingenius is believed to be an anagram for Pietro Angelo Manzolli, an Italian, reſpecting whoſe life very little is known. We have printed Googe's own account of him at p. 13. Deſpite its being put on the Index by the Council of Trent; more than twenty editions of this celebrated Invective have been publiſhed in Latin and other languages: including two Latin editions at Baſle in 1552 and 1557, which Googe may have uſed in his tranſlation and another at London in 1579.

1553. FEB. 20 Thomas Kirchmeyer or Naogeorgus [b. 1511—d. 29 Dec 1563] was the author of another anti-Papiſt invective in verſe, entitled *Regni Papiſtici*, the preface of which is dated 20 Feb., JUNE. and the imprint June 1553.

1558. Feb. 17. Elizabeth ſucceeds to the throne.

1559. SEPT. A ſecond edition of *Regni Papiſtici* is publiſhed at Baſle.

NOV. 24. The date of Gaſper Heywood's poetical preface to his tranſlation of Seneca's *Thyſtes*, the printing of which was finiſhed on 25 March 1560. In this preface, he ſuppoſes himſelf to meet Seneca, while in a dream, whom he thus addreſſes. [The alluſions are important as ſhowing the rage for tranſlating then prevailing; and alſo as virtually announcing Googe's tranſlation, no portion of which had as yet appeared.]

*A labour long (quoth I) it is that riper age doothe craue
And who ſhall tranuaile in thy bookes, more iudgement ought to haue
Then I: whoſe greener yeares thereby no thanks may hope to wynne.
Thou ſeeſt dame Nature yet hath ſette no heares vppon my chynne
Craue this therefore of grauer age, and men of greater ſkill
Full many be that better can, and ſome perhapps that will.
But yf thy will be rather bent a yong mans witt to proue,
And thinkeſt that elder lerned men perhaps it ſhall behoue,
In woorks of waight to ſpende theyr tyme, goe where Mineruats men,
And fineſt witts doe ſwarme: whome ſhe hath taught to paſſe with pen,
In Lyncolnes Inne and Temples twayne, Grayes Inne and other mo,
Thou ſhalt them fynde whoſe paynfull pen thy verſe ſhall flouriſhe ſo,
That Melpomen thou wouldeſt well weene had taught them for to wright,
And all their woorks with ſtately ſtyle, and goodly grace t'endite,
There ſhalt thou ſee the ſelfe ſame Northe, whoſe woorkes his witte diſplayes,
And Dyall dothe of Princes paynte, and preache abroad his prayſe.
There Sackwyldes Sonetts ſweetely ſauſte, and featly fyned bee,
There Norton's ditties do delight, there Yeluertons doo flee
Well pearde with pen: ſuche yong men three, as weene thou mighteſt agayne,
To be begotte as Pallas was, of mightie Ioue his brayne.
Then heare thou ſhalt a great reporte of Baldwyns worthie name
Whoſe Myrrour doth of Magiſtrates, proclaime eternall fame.
And there the gentle Blunduslie is by name ana eke by kynue,*

*Of whome we learne by Plutarches lore, what frute by Foes to fynde,
There Bauande bydes, that turnde his toyle a Common welthe to frame,
And greater grace in Englyshe geues, to woorky authors name,
There Googe a gratefull gaynes hath gotte, reporte that runneth ryfe
Who crooked Compasse dothe describe, and Zodiake of tyfe.
Ana yet great nombre more, whose names yf I shoulde now resight,
A ten tymes greater woorkes then thine, I should be forste to wright.*

BARNABY GOOGE, son of Robert Googe, esq. recorder of Lincoln, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Mantell, was born in or about 1540, at Alvingham, Lincolnshire. He was some time a member of Christ's College in this university, but does not appear to have graduated here. He was also of New College, Oxford. Upon leaving college, he travelled through France to Spain. . . . By his wife he had issue Matthew; Thomas; Robert, Fellow of All Soules' College, Oxford; Barnaby, master of Magdalen College, Cambridge; Francis; William; Anne; Mary. *Cooper. Athen. Cantab.* ii. 39. *Ed.* 1858.

1559. The first of the translations of Seneca; *Troas*, by T. Heywood, published.

1560. APR. or MAY. There is the following entry in the Stationer's Registers "Recevyd of Raufe newbery, for his lycense for printing of a boke called pallengenius, and he geveth to the howse . . . iiijd"
J. P. Collier. *Extracts, &c.* i. 26. *Ed.* 1848.

This was *The First three Bokes of the most Christian poet Marcellus Palingenius called THE ZODIAKE OF LIFE Newly translated out of Latin into Englysh*. This edition, which we have been unable to see, Mr. Collier states, in *Bibliographical Catalogue*, "This is one of the rarest poetical works in our language: we never had an opportunity of seeing more than the exemplar before us, and our belief is that only one other copy is in existence." ii. 88. *Ed.* 1865. Mr. Collier also states that it is dedicated to his grandmother lady Hales, and also to William Cromer, Thomas Honywood and Ralph Heimund Esquires. Herbert states that he styles this piece, 'the first frutes of his study.' p. 767. It likewise contains the following initial poems [which we here print from the next edition of 1561]:

The Preface.

When as syr Phebe with backward course, the horned gote had caught,
And had the place from whence he turnes his lofty face out sought :
Amid the entraunce of the grades of Capricorne he stode,
And distant far from him away was Marce with fiery mode
He lacked th[e] aspect of mighty Ioue and Venus pleasaunt loke
With beames he could not broile from hie for heat his Globe forsoke.
Old Saturne then aloft did lie, with iusty riueted face:
And with a backward course he ranne from out the twinnes apace,
And towards the Bull he gan to drine intending there to rest,
His crooked crabbed cankerd limmes in louely Venus nest.
With frozen face about he loked and vile deformed hewe,
And downe the boysterous Boreas sent in euery coste that blew,
Who spoylde the pleasant trees of leafe, byrest the ground of grene,
That life in springing springs or plants might no where now be sene :
The luely sappe forsoke the bowgh and depe the rote it held
And spoyling frutes the flakey snowes on tender bowes they dweld.
When down amongst my bokes I sate and close I crouched for cold,
Fayre Ladies nyne with stately steps alofe I might behold,
In mantels gyrr of comely grace, and bokes in hand they bare,
With Laurell leafe they heades were crown'd, a sight to me but rare.
I saw them come and up I rose, as dewty moued to meete
These learned Nymphes, and down I fall before theyr comely feete.
With rosey lippes and shining face and Melpomen her name,
This lady fyrst began to speake, and thus her wordes to frame.
Stand yp yong man, quoth she, dispatch, and take thy pen in hand,
Wryte thou the ciuil warres and broyle in auncient Latines iand.

*Reduce to English sence she said, the lofty Lucanes verse
 The cruel channce and dolefull end of Cesars state rehearse.
 Maddam (quoth Vranty) with that, in this you do me wrong
 To moue my man to serue your turne that hath professed of long,
 And vowed his yeares with me to serue in secreat motions hie,
 To beat his brain in searching forth the rowlinges of the sky.
 Nay rather take in hand quod she, (and on me ful she lokes)
 With English rime to bring to light Aratus worthy bokes.
 Describe the whirling spheares aboue and mouinges euery one,
 How forced about from East to West from West to East they gone.
 Aratus verse wil shew the plain how Circles al they run
 How glides ye course thorow crooked line of Phebe the shining sun.
 Whereas the fixed Poles do stay, and where the snake doth crepe,
 In heauens hie among the North where beares theyr course do kepe
 By this (quoth she) thou shalt receiue immortal fame at last,
 Much more then if thou shouldst declare those bloody bankets past.
 These wordes declar'd wyth pleasaunt voyce, this Lady held her peace,
 And forth before them all I saw the loueliest Lady prease:
 Of stature tal, and Venus face, she semde me thought to haue
 And Calliope she called was with verse that wrytes so graue,
 Sisters quod she and Ladies all of Ioue his mighty line,
 To whom no art doth lie vnkowne that heare we may define:
 Chiefe patrons of the Poets pore, and aiders of their verse,
 Without whose help their simple heds would nothing well rehearse,
 I am become a suter here to you my Ladies all,
 For him that heare before you standes as vnto learning thrall,
 A Poet late I had whose pen, did tread the crabbed wayes,
 Of vertuous life, declaring how that men shoulde spend theyr daies.
 In Romish launde he liued longe, and Palingen his name
 It was. Whereby he got him selfe an everlasting fame
 Of them that learned be. But of the meane and ruder sorte
 He liues vnkowne and lacks therby his iuste and right reporte.
 Wherefore my sute is to you all graunte me this wyght a while,
 That standeth heare that he may turne my Poetes stately style,
 To Vulgar speche in native tounge: that all may vnderstande.
 To this they all agreed and sayed, take thou that worcke in hande.
 Amased then I answered thus good ladies al (quoth I)
 Whose Clientes fame, for euer flies and name can neuer dye
 Returne your sentence iate pronounced call back your wordes agayne,
 And let not me take that in hande that I can not attayne.
 In Englande here a hundred headdes more able nowe therede,
 Thys same to doe: then chose the beste and let the worst go free.
 Best you doe so then that my verse receaue immortall shame,
 When I shall paye the price of paynes with hasarde of my name.
 With this they all began to frowne and wholly with on[e] voice,
 Take thou this same in hande thei crie, thou hast none other choyse.
 And fast away from me thei fling, as halfe in angry moode
 Thei lefte me thus in wofull case: whereas a while I stooode,
 And mused what I best might do, at last my pen I tooke
 Commaunded thus to English heare, this famous Poets booke.
 Now since that I haue thus begunne, you (learned) I requyre:
 With your dispraise or great dysdaine quenche not this kyndled fyre:
 But geue me rather cause to ende, this worcke so late begonne,
 So shall I thinke and well bestowde my paynes when all is done.*

¶ The booke to the reader.

WHo sekes to shun ye shattring sails of mighty Momus mast,
 Must not attempt ye sugred seas, where muses ancouer cast.
 For Momus there doth ryde at flote, with scornfull tonges yfraft:
 With cancred cracks of wrathfull words he keeps the passage straight.
 That none without disdain may passe where muses nauie lies,
 But straight on them with ireful mode the scornful God he flies.

*Since none may scape, I am not he, that can my self assure :
Through surging seas of depe disdain my passage to procure.
But am content for to receiue reprocke at Momus hand :
Syth none there is, that may the nose of Rhynocere withstand.
The learned wytties I heare requyre with rigour not to iudge
The common sort I nought esteeme unskilful though they grudge.
Nor few of them can hold theyr peace but finde them selues a doe,
In vewing workes as he that sought, to mende Appelles shoe.
Both sortes I wish if that they would contented to remaine,
And beare the weaknes of my wit and not therat disdaine.*

1561. In this year there appeared the second edition of Googe's translation of the *Zodiacus Vitæ*, containing the first six books, see *p.* 90. and also the following poem, which Mr. Collier states is not in the first edition.

*I F Chaucer nowe shoulde liue, whose eloquence deuine,
Hath paste ye poets al that came of auncient Brutus lyne,
If Homere here might dwell, whose praise the Grekes resounde
If Vergile might his yeares renewe, if Ouide myght be founde :
All these myght well be sure theyr matches here to fynde.
So much dothe England florish now with men of Muses kynde.
Synce these might find their mates, what shame shall this my ryme
Receave, that thus I publishe here in such a perulous tyme?
A Poet ones there lyued, and Cherill was hys name :
Who thought of Alexanders actes to make immortal fame.
Bredde vp in Pegase house, of Poetes aunciente bloude :
A thousand verses yll he made, and none but seven good.
Sythe Homer, Virgile, and the rest maye here theyr matches see :
Lett Cherill not thereat disdayne, he shall be matched with me.
For eche good verse he dyd receyue a peece of golde (I trowe)
For eche yll verse the kynge did bydae his eare shoulde fele a blowe.
Though I presume with him as mate coequall to remaine :
Yet seake I not herein to be copartner of his gayne.*

FINIS.

The above three poems are omitted in all subsequent editions.

The Epitaph on Phaer was probably written before Googe went abroad.

1561-2. * WINTER. It is apparent from the allusions on *p.* 29, that Googe went towards Spain about this time, leaving these *Eglogs*, &c. — in the hands of his friend Blundeston.

1562. PENTECOST [MAY 17 &c.] Blundeston writes his poetical preface. See *pp.* 28-30.

MAY 27. He writes his prose preface at *pp.* 26, 27, and leaves all with the printer.

1562-3? WINTER. Googereaches home from Spain, while Blundeston is away from London. *p.* 25; on whose return, he is astonished to learn that his poems are in the printer's hands, and the paper provided for the impression. Yielding at length to his friend's persuasion he suffers them to appear: finishing *Cupido's conquered* as he states at *p.* 1563. MAR. 15. 25. The printing is therefore finished on 15 March 1563, as stated on the Title at *p.* 19, and Colophon at *p.* 128.

APR. 28. Alexander Neville's translation of Seneca's *Œdipus*, is finished by T. Colwell, who also printed these *Eglogs*, &c.

We now come to the story of Googe's love, troublous courtship and marriage. There are traces at *pp.* 87, 99 of an earlier and unrequited attachment to Mistress A., previous to his voyage to Spain, but it is his winning of Mary Darrell with which we have now to do. Some preliminary facts must be first touched upon.

What had occurred prior, we are unable to say. Only one short poem to Maystresse D[arrell] occurs in this collection (*i.e.* before March 1563): and that is marked by the most delicate respectfulness: but the strange struggle of the two Kentish families with Cecil and Archbishop Parker came about

in this way. John Lennard, Esq. [b. 1509—d. 12. Mar. 1590. æt. 81] of Chevening, (N.E. of Tunbridge Wells), was a rich prosperous man of 54 years of age, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and possessed of many lands and manors in four other counties besides Kent. [Hasted's *Kent*. i. 359-360. *Ed.* 1778.] The elder of his two sons, Sampson Lennard [b. 1545—d. 20 Sept. 1615] aged 18, was head over ears in love with Mary Darrell. Now the Darrell family, originally from Yorkshire, lived at Scotney, a manor house in Lamberhurst parish, which is the southernmost parish of that county and adjoins Sussex. They were of lesser note and wealth than the Lennards. Thomas Darrell had married twice. By his first wife, he had a daughter: by his second, Mary Roydon, daughter of — Roydon Esq^r of East Peckham, he had one son, Henry: and four daughters, Mary, Googe's sweetheart; Eleanor Frances; and Margaret. [Hasted's *Kent*. ii. 380. *Ed.* 1782]

Googe had been a long time a visitor at Scotney, certainly before the publication of this work, as the poem above referred to witnesses: but he does not seem to have betrothed himself till the summer of this year. The curious correspondence on this subject opens first with the two following letters from Sir William Cecil, the drafts of which corrected by him, are in the State Paper Office.

1563. OCT. 1. *Mem. of my Master's letters to Mr Lennard for Bar. Googe.*

Mr Lennard I haue ben certifyed by Googe who being my seruant is also my kinsman that whereas there hath of late passed an agreement between him and the daughter of Mr Thomas Darrell in Kent as concerning marriage having her friends consent herein as I understand by her fathers letters written vnto him which I have read and being thoroughly at a poynt for all things between them He hath of late by your means been hindered to his great grief as touching all that he hath well using whereby he hath declared vnto me that minding to do vnto him so great an iniury your opinion is that he is vterly destitute of friends and that I make no other account of him but as of one of my men. Whereas I esteeme him as my near kinsman and so he shalbe sure to find me in any reasonable case Wherefore I pray you herrin to vse him no otherwise than one whom I well esteem. I haue seen the letters that haue passed between her father and him as also her own letters whereby the matter is made clear vnto me that she hath fully assured herself vnto him."

Knowing what we do of Sir William Cecil's soundness of judgment: the circumstances must have been very strong in favour of Googe before he could have thus written: and as also in the following letter to Mr Darrell.

"After my very hearty commendations. Where as I understand that Googe my seruant hath been a sutor to your daughter moved chiefly as I take it by the virtuous report of her and the friendly entertainment that he found at your hands, as both by his information and certain your letters written to him I understand since he hath so far provided that there hath assurance passed between them evidently to be proved by his allegation and her own letters. These shall be to require you not to go about to break the bond so perfectly knit between them, whereof you have been so long a favorer. Considering that you knew as well his estate for living at the first as at any time since and although his living be not great ye shall not need to fear that he lacketh friends and wellwishers. Being both my kinsman and my seruant. Thus I require you to show him such friendship as you have done before as you would require any friendship at my hands. I haue thought to haue written to my Lord of Canterbury to haue made an end of the matter but I trust my letters to you in this case shall be sufficient."

Mr Lennard's own reply to the Secretary of State's request, is now *Lansdowne MS.* 7 p. 79-83.

1563. Nov. 10. My duety done vnto your honor. Your lett^re directed to me touching master Googe was delyvered a moneth after the date thereof to a boye of my howse by a ploughe boy. The cause not yours but master Googes. I hasted the lesse to sende the answer for lacke of his messenger: The matter not worth my sending saving to

satisfie you The effect of your lettre is that master Googe hath enformed you that he is hindred by my meanes concerning his marriage with master Darrell his daughter and that my opinion is that he is destitute of frendes and that you accompte not of him but as of one of your men. Ye write further that the matter is made plaine to you by the maides lettres and her fathers which you haue sene and redde that she hath assured her selfe to master Googe: and in asmuche as it hath pleased you so to put the one side, it occasioneth me to offer to you th[e]other to that ende which els I woulde not for the tedyousnes thereof, which may not be shortened.

I praie you doubt not that I haue good will to pleasure any man of yours muche more your honest kyndesman. There is cause why I shoulde, you being my good Master. But for this marriage I myght and must haue done with honesty as I did, with reuerence I speake it, though it had touched your sonne or the best subiecte in this Realme.

I knowe not master Googe who as he hath sclaudered me to you for your accompting of him being hidden to me, so vntruely and scornefully he as one that seemeth to haue a whoote hedde and a sicke braine wrote to me this somer past that by the extreme highte of my promysed mountaines master Darrell had altered his mynde from him and for riches sake ment to matche his daughter with my sonne and that frendes of the best which shoulde be able to beare strooke with the best of his aduersaries shoulde do and write in the cause. He hath also mysused me in an other lettre the copy is here inclosed. They that knowe him and my sonne thyncke aswell or better of my sonne as of him to all respectes. And there were not cause why I would wyshe my son buried. Mountaynes be lyke I promysed none, for master Darrell will confesse that he and his wyfe before master Googes sute, were earnest suters to me and that their daughter was as forwarde in desire as woman hedde would geue leue to matche with my sonne: and that I neuer commended but still disabled my sonne to them all thre and they all thre as fast habiled and commended my sonne.

Master Darrell telleth me that vppon your lettre sent to him for master Googe he wrote to you that his promyse his wifes and daughters were past them to me for my sonne before master Googes sute and that the talke which he had with master Googe thereof happened by his mystaking of a lettre of myne. He wrote truely to you therein which clereth me.

I had diuers talks with the maide for my sonne in his absence and yet no mo then she was glad of and then delyvered me by her parents. And hereto I call god to witnesse that not withstanding my obiections (as of purpose to trye her I moued many to longe to be recyted here that myght haue stayed her from matching with my sonne) so farre was she from a nay that she neuer offred any delay to be my sonnes wif but was most desirous of it in worde and gesture: so that at our last talke, hearynge her mylde and loving answers will full consent to haue my sonne who I know loved her enterly and therefore I hauing good lyking in me that he shoulde be her husband, nature wrought in me for her to lay my ryght hande on her brest and to speake thus in effecte *then I see that with gods helpe the frute that shall come of this body shall possesse all that I haue, and therevpon I will kyss you.* And so in dede I kyssed her. I gaue her after this, silke for a gowne (she neuer wore none so good), and she in token of her good will gave my sonne a handkercher and in affirmance of this her father wrote a letter to me by her consent he saith and that he redde the lettre to her, the copy is here inclosed that declareth her full consent to be my sonnes wife.

Master Darrell dwelleth from me nere xx myles a way that I never vsed but for this purpose and then in somer and at my comyng thither at Bartholomewetide last I tolde the parents and maide that I herd say she shoulde haue a husband whereat I merueiled considering the talke that had past betweene vs. They all thre answered me and others for me very often that it was not so and that master Googe was but a suter To prove that to be true the parents sent me afterward a copy herinclosed of the maides lettre sent to master Googe of late wherein she termeth him to be but a suter and prayeth him to leue his sute and the parents still say that he hath

no holde of her except that by secrete intyusement ageinst their wills he hath caught some worde of her, a thyngc odyous to god and not to be favoured by man.

Now if the talke that she had with me had beene to my sonne it had ben a full contracte but my sonne being absent it is not soo. Yet is it suche matter as therevpon he myght the rather be a suter as master Googe is for it is no rare thyngc for one woman to haue dyvers suters at ones.

Thus haue I made you a true discourse of all my doings, which I trust you in whose iudgement I durst put all my lande, lyving, and 'yfe can not iudge to be ageine any due order of well vsing thoughte by master Googe. The informacion ye write in your lettre to me to be ageinst al l the order of well vsing.

I shoulde be no geyner by this my sonnes matching but should haue forgone a M marks with matching in as good a stocke in the countrey where I dwell, and sithens suche encumbrance is wrought as I perceyue there ys on the maides part who as I here wavereth in this case I and my sonne may with honestie geue vp our sute therein for I were to madde to matche my eldest sonne where any entangling is and no stedfastnes at all I pray you thyncke not that I woulde so do as surely I wolde not for any treasure in this worlde And so I knytte vpp that thoughte she woulde my sonne saie the he will not haue her and I say that he shall not haue her.

Master Googe by fyrst talke with me vppon good cause showed might haue staid my sonnes sute soner then by sawsy lettres some sent by ruffians. Yf I sought to marry a beggers daughter I wolde therein offer her father no despitte. Master Darrell sayeth that master Googe vseth him so evell seeking aide at his ennemyes hande in the countrey about him and hath faced him that he wolde tell the Quene of him and that a seriaunt at armes shoulde fetch his daughter from him and that you shoulde fetch her within a month with a number of other straunge dealings which haue troubled the gentleman muche

And so I leave to trouble you Wishinge you increase of honor At Cheve-
ning the xth of November 1563.

Your servaunt assuredly to command I. Lennard.

ENDORSED.—*To the right honourable and his very good Master Sir William Cecil knyght chefe Secretary to the Quenes maiestie.*

The three enclosures of Mr. Lennard's letter are as follows:—

ENCLOSURE A. *The effect of one of master darrells letters sent to master Lennard, which as master Darrell yet sayethe he wrate by his daughters consent. And dyd read yt to her and so sent yt to master Lennard.*

After my ryght hartly commendacions etc. presumynge of youre good wyll and goodnes towards my daughter mary: althoughe that before yat I moued ye mariage, betwene youre sonne and her I knewe ryght well yat it was my daughters goodwyll and desire to haue it to come to passe: and so moued it by her consent and desire. Yet accordinge to youre godly admonition in youre letter, I haue agayne fully trauayled with her therein: and fynde her moste wyllynge and desirouse to matche with youre sonne, so yat she is truly master Sampsonnes: who shalbe sure to haue of her a louynge and obedient wife, and you and mastres Lennarde an obedient daughter. And although nature myghte moue my tonge and penne, to say and write muche in fauour of my daughter, yet as god shall iudge me in this case, if I knewe any spotte in her I would expresse it to you: she is truly gods seruaunt, and I trust yat he wyll so preserue her. &c. &c.

Your louynge frend T. Darrell.

ENDORSED.—*A Coppye of ye effect of one of master Darrelles letters, sent to master Lennard.*

ENCLOSURE B.—*A Coppye of Marye Darelles letter sent to master Goge.*

After my hartly commendacions gentle master Googe where you haue binne and yet do continue a Sutor to me in ye waye of maryage whereunto nether presentlye I haue nor I am well assured neuer shall haue, ye good wyll or consent of father nor mother to whome I am both by ye lawe of god and nature bound

to geue honoure and obedyence, and in no wise wyllingly to greue or offend them. And do well consider yat my chefe obedience and dutye towards them, is to be bestowed in maryage by there consentes, and to there good contentation Assurynge my selfe in meditation and thinkynge hereof hereof yat beyng there obedient chylde and to them most bounden in disobayenge them therein, I shall not only be depriued from yat blessinge, which god hath promised to suche as truly honor there parentes, but also shalbe assured to fynde and haue ye like disobediencie of my chyldren: yf euer god shall geue me any: which by godes grace I wyll eschue. Wherefore I hartely beseche you ientle master Googe, if euer any true loue or goodwyll you haue borne towarde me, cease and leave of from all further sute or meanes to me in this matter, lettynge you to wete yat knowynge my parentes myndes to ye contrarye hereof, I wyll in no wyse match with you in any case. And thus wissynge to you, in other place to matche accordynge to your own hartes desire, and to youre farre greter aduancemente, I bid you farewell. From my fathers house at Scotney this thursday the. xxth of octobre.

Marye Darrell.

ENDORSED.—*A Copie of marye Darrells but sent to master Goge, verye latelye.*

ENCLOSURE C.

Ryght worshipfull and my louynge frindes I haue receaued youre letters wherein you write yat you perfectly understand ye hole state of ye case yat hath passed betwene master lennard and youre cosinne mary before my acquayntaunce with her, even so haue I binne certyfyed of a pretye laffynge toye as touchynge a precontracte declarynge at full ye sharp inuencyon of master lennards graue hedd, whereat if old Democritus were now alyue, I would thynke yat he should haue iuster cause to laffe then at his contrymens folly. Ye seame to wyll a meatynge to be had betwene vs, whereunto I with all my hart consent, althoughe a number consyderynge my case would not doe, consyderynge the martiall furniture yat hath benne prepared ageynst me, and ye Italyon inuentyons yat haue binne menaced towarde me, which when ye counsell shal vnderstande, I trust they will not altogether commend. For all this, takynge you to be my verye fryndes, I reioyse to meate you, nyether if my aduersaries should be in commission, would I feare to see them. Of one thyng I must craue pardonne, for not beyng able to meate you on sundaye because I haue sent my manne to ye courte, who wyll retorne on monday as I trust, but whether he do or not, I wyll with godes leaue wayte vppon you at yat daye in hast from Dongeon [or Dane gone, a manor house close to Canterbury, at this time the residence of his grandmother Margaret, now a widow of her third husband, Sir James Hales, who died in 1558], the xvth of octobre. Youré louynge frynd Barnabe Goge.

ENDORSED.—*A scornefull letter written by master Goge, to master George Darrell and master Edward Darrell.*

From all this it is clear that the Darrell parents were basely striving their very utmost to make their daughter Mary give up her true love and to match for money. Here was the girl in grief and dismay withstanding the alternate solicitations and threats of her own parents and the attempted hold on her of John Lennard. The matter did not, however, stop with his correspondence. It went before Archbishop Parker, who refers to it in the following letter to Cecil, dated 'thys Saturdaye at night beyng the xxth of Nouembre.'

1563. Nov. 19. "Yt may please your honor to vnderstand that I haue grete cause most humblye to gyue the Queenes Maiesty thanks, for the fauor showed toward my request for the preferment of my chaplen and so likewise I hartely thanke your instancye therein as by your letters I vnderstand. Wherein ye wryght for your cosyn and seruauit Barnaby Goge to haue his matter heard according to Lawe and equitye/ which matter as yesterdaye I haue examined a[d]visedly, having not only the yong Gentlewoman before me to vnderstand of her self the state of the cause, who remayneth fyrm and stable to

stood to that contract which she hath made, as also her father and mother whom I find, the most earnest parents against the bargain as I ever sawe.

In fyne I haue sequestered her out of both their handes into the custodie of one Mr. *Tufton* a right honest gentleman. vntyl, the precontract, which is by hir parents alleged for one Leonards son, a protonotary be induced. But this maye giue occasion to bryng it in to the Arches to spend moneye how be yt I meane to dull that expectation and to go *plane et summarie* to worke, to spare expences, which Mr Leonard and the wilful parents wuld fayne incur to wery the yong Gentleman, parauenture not superfluously monyed so to sayle the seas with them." *Lands. MS. 6. p. 190.*

It is thoroughly satisfactory to find that the parental combination broke down, and that at last, in 1564 or 1565, though at what date we cannot say, two such constant lovers became man and wife.

1565. APR. 28. Googe's final and complete translation of Manzolli's poem appeared. From the *Epistle Dedicatorie* to Sir W. Cecil, we extract the following:—

"The fauorable accepting of my simple trauayles lately dedicated vnto your honor, hath so much boldened and thorowelye encouraged me, that mawgre the despite of most reprochfull tongs, I haue not feared to finish the course of my long pretended race: with no lesse profite as I trust, vnto a number, than paynefull trauayle vnto my selfe. Wherein if I had knowen at the firste, as much as since I haue perfectly vnderstode, neyther had I as then taken vpon me so great an enterprise, nor since so rudely finished, the translation of so eloquent a Poet. For when I fyrste began to employ some part of my leysure aboute it, making dilligente inquirie, I could learne of no man that euer had attempted to english the same. So that perceyuing my labour to be no hindraunce to any other mans prayse, and lamenting to see so Christian a writer to lie hyd and vnknownen to the ignoraunt sorte, I thought I should not do amisse, if al that in me lay I bestowed, in the albeit simple and slender, yet faythfull and true translation, of so vertuous a worke. But since I haue certaynely vnderstoode, that when I firste began to fall in hand wythiall, three bookes thereof were both eloquently and excellently englished, by Master Smith, clark vnto the most honorable of the Queenes Maiesties counsell. Whose doings, as in other matters I haue wyth admiration behelde, so in thys I am well assured I should with an amased minde haue seene: I woud that eyther I had latelier begonne it, or else that he had fallen in hand sooner with it, whereby my grosse and homely style might haue bene no hindrance to the fruites of so pure a penne. But since it was my fortune, so blindly to venture vpon it, I truste my trauayle shall neuer the more be enuied. I could not (when I had long debated ye matter with myselfe) finde out a Poet more meete for the teaching of a Christian life (an estate in these oure dayes most miserably decayed, than this no lesse learned than famous Italion: *Marcellus Pallingenius*, a man of such excellent learning and Godly life, that neither ye vnquietnesse of his time (Italie in those dayes raging wyth most cruell and bloody warres) ne yet the furious tyranny of the Antichristian Prelate (vnder whose ambitious and Tirannicall gouernance he continually liued) coulede once amase the *Muse*, or hinder the zealous and vertuous spirit of so Christian a Souldiour. I haue many times much mused wyth my selfe, howe (liuing in so daungerous a place) he durst take vpon him so boldly to controll the corrupte and vnchristian liues of the whole Colledge of contemptuous Cardinals, the vngracious ouerseeings of bloudthyrsty Bishops, the Panchplyng practises of pelting Priours, the manifold madnesse of mischeuous Monkes, wyth the filthy fraternitie of flattering Friers. Which surely he durst neuer haue done, but onely that he was heartened wyth a happy and heauenly spirite. Which notable audacitie of his was wonderfully reuenged by the malicious hands of such as felt themselues fretted with his spiritual corsey. For when they had no power to execute their tyrannie vpon his innocent body in tyme of his life, their mischeuous malice was no whit ashamed to consume with fyre the blamelesse bones of so vertuous a man: yea and that a great while after his death. Besides the reproving of the leud liues of the Clergie, he boldly inueyed agaynst

the gracelesse gouernance of proud pompous Princes, ye licencious liuing of the riottous nobilitie, couetous catchings of greedy Lawyers, the vngodly gaynes of foolish Physitians, and the corrupted consciences of deceytfull Artificers: affirming playnly, that if they did not better beautify their christian names with a more christian life, of so many thousands as haue in vaine receiued that most holy sacrament of sacred Baptisme, there should scarce three aspire vnto the enheritance of Heauenly ioyes. What doth your honor suppose this man would haue written? Vnto how great a volume doe you thinke his works would haue amounted, if so that GOD had appoynted him to florish at this present time in England, wheras pitifully raigbeth such monstrous and horrible pride, such cancred and spiteful malice, such false and fayned friendships, such lack of loue and charity, such professing of God in words, and denying him in works, as doubtlesse is not to be found among the faythesse Turks, miscreant Sarazens, or superstitious Iewes? . . .

I would therefore wish that we should not to much presume of the securitie obtainyd by a Christian name, but that we should wyth our endeouour apply our selues to shew such fruits as duetie requireth in the followers of Christe. Whereby we shoulde not onely preuayle agaynst our enemies, and stoppe the mouths of our slaunderous aduersaries, but also enjoy a blessed and happy tranquility in this worlde, and be assured to obtayne the promised pleasures in the worlde to come. For the teachinge whereof, I know no man that hath so much trauayled and perfectly profyted, as hath this Poet, which here present vnto your honor.

1570. Googe's translation of Kirchmeyer's poem appears dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, under the title of *The Popish Kingdome or reigne of Antichrist*.

1572. OCT. 28. Dame Hales, Googe's maternal mother dies.

There are no less than twenty autograph letters of Googe between these years in the State Paper Office calendered under S. P. Domestic. *Ireland*. Googe—who held the patent of Provost Marshal to the Court of Connaught—was sent over by Lord Burleigh to watch Irish affairs. Most of these letters will be found in the life of Googe contributed by Mr Pinkerton to *Notes and Queries*. 3rd S. iii.

1576. He published a revised text of his translation of the *Zodiacus vita*.

1577. He published a translation from the Latin of the *Four Bookes of Husbandrie* of Conrad Heresbachius. The preface is dated Kingston [upon Hull?] January 1577.

1578. A second edition of this book appeared.

1579. He supplied a prose address to B. Rich's *Allarme to England*.

1579. He published a translation from the Spanish of *The Proverbs* of Inez Lopez de Mendoza, Marquis of Santillana.

1586. A third edition of his revision of Heresbachius appears.

1588. A second edition of his revised text of his translation of Palingenius appeared.

T. Warton, *Hist. of E. P.* states on authority of the Coxeter MSS. that Googe also translated Aristotle's *Categories*.

I am indebted to Mr. C. Bridger, Hon. Member of the Soc. of Ant. of Newcastle, for the following information respecting Googe's death.

1594. FEB. Barnabee Goche of Alvingham, co. Lincoln. Esq. Inq. post. mort. taken at Lowth 6 Oct. 36. Eliz: died circa 7 Feb. 36. Eliz: Matthew Goche his son and heir then 28 years old.

FEB. 26. Barnabas Goche of Alvingham, co. Lincoln. Administration granted to Mary Goche his relict. *Perog. Ct. of Cant.*

INTRODUCTION.

THe continuity of the Art of Poesy in this country has been unbroken from the time of Chaucer to our own day. Not that great or even considerable Poets have overlapped one another in a continuous succession: but there have never wanted those who, according to the gift that was in them, have perpetually represented by their Song, beauty of expression, refinement of ideas, ethereality of fancy, vigour of satire, or the passion and merriment of human life. During no portion of this time has England been wholly destitute of true Poetry, or barren of real ‘makers.’

2. In comparison with the literary splendour and glory that crowned the last days of Elizabeth, the early years of her reign might seem poor and stunted in mind. But it is only with *such* a comparison; one which also dwarfs not only earlier but later ages. Actually, the first two decades of this reign are a general advance in this branch of literature on the two previous reigns, and more especially exhibit a sharp rebound from the oppressiveness of the government of Philip and Mary.

Therefore, just as we delight to search out the fountain head, and to trace the early streamlets of a mighty river which, in its full strength, may carry on its bosom world of wealth for the use and pleasure of man; so it behoves us closely to scan these first buddings of a free literature in the genial spring-tide of the new Queen's reign; now that the furious storms of religious and intellectual oppression had passed away: and so to trace out the works of that race of writers who were the heralds, the forerunners, the teachers of Spenser,

Shakespeare, and Johnson, and their glorious phalanx of contemporary poets.

We have said 'general' advance, because Tottel's *Miscellany* of 1557 is, in its varied excellence, the substantive beginning of modern English verse. Yet that collection represents the poetical gleanings of three entire reigns, and is exceptional from the general literature of the time in which it was printed. But with the new Queen poesy came into fashion, and almost all the young gentlemen of the Inns of Court tried their prentice hands at it.

3. As in spring-tide we gather flowers rather than fruits, so in this earlier literature we must look for imperfect Affairs rather than finished Masterpieces. Most modern literatures have commenced with translations, imitations, and the like. At this time there was quite a rage for translating. The riches of old classical thought and style; the charms of Italian and Spanish fiction; history, morals, tragedies, romances both in prose and verse; with translated poems, constituted the staple of English polite literature at this time. With this there was the constant accretion of *The Mirrour for Magistrates*, and also, though not to any large extent, original lighter verse, as in the present work and also George Turberville's *Epitaphes, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonets*, of which there are believed to have been three editions by 1570; of the earliest of which no copy is at present known.

4. Associating with many of these translators, himself distinguished for his English version of Manzoli's *Zodiacus Vitæ*, Barnabe Googe, a young gentleman of 20 to 23 years of age, fresh from college, wrote for his private delectation most of the contents of this Reprint. How his friend Blundeston sent what he had written to the 'poor printer,' with two prefaces of his own, about

Whitfuntide 1562, and how Googe in 1563 came at length to acquiesce in their completion and publication, is sufficiently told by themselves in the prefaces, and need not be here repeated.

5. It is noteworthy that there was a general habit about this time of cutting the long twelve or fourteen syllable line into two, so that the rhyme only occurs on the second and fourth lines. This is noticeable in the early translations of Seneca between 1500-1560, by Jasper Heywood, Alexander Neville (a contributor also to this volume), John Studley, Thomas Nuce, and Thomas Newton, as also in the poetical works of George Turberville and others. The sole reason for this would seem to have been to print on a small page of paper; for in some of these works poems do occasionally occur in smaller type with such lines at full length.

6. In the story of English literature this most rare volume occupies an important place from its epitaphs of Phaer and Grimaold, both of them translators; and its Sonnets to Dean Nowell, Bishop Bale, and Richard Edwards 'of the Chappel.' Some of these have been printed by Mr. Collier in his *Bibliographical Catalogue*; but the work, as a whole, has never been printed since 15th March 1563. Cordial thanks are due and tendered to Mr. Huth for the loan of his copy for this edition.

7. This small Collection is also interesting as being to a large extent native verse, though on the Italian model. It was undoubtedly in much superinduced by Tottel's *Miscellany*, to which it is in nature and quality the next in time; being itself succeeded by Turberville's *Epitaphes, Epigrams, &c.*, and that by a succession of similar works, until the appearance of Francis Davison's *Poetical Rhapsody* of 1602.

8. One very noticeable feature of Googe's compositions in this volume is his earnest Protestantism. He had known some good Shepherds Daphnes or Alexis, that had flamed in the fire of the Maryan persecution. Almost all his publications are strongly anti-Romanist. Taught by the Reformers of Edward VI.'s time, horrified at the cruelties of Mary's reign; Googe represents both the intellectual and moral hatred of the young educated Englishmen of that time of the entire Papal system.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Issues in the Author's lifetime.

I.—*As a separate publication.*

1. 1563. London. 1 vol. 8vo. 88 leaves.

There appear to have been printed two title-pages to this work.

Of the three copies known, two are those in the collection of Mr. Huth, and in the Capel collection at Trinity College, Cambridge, have the title as on the opposite page; while Mr. W. C. Hazlitt describes, in his *Handbook of Pop. Lit.*, Ed. 1867, the title of Mr. Heber's copy, now in the collection of Mr. S. Christie-Miller, at Britwell, thus:

Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonettes by Barnabe Googe. COL. Imprynted at London in S. Brydes-Churchyarde, by Thomas Colwell, for Raufe Newbery; and are to be sold at his shop in Fletestreet, a little above the conduit 1563. 15 die Mensis March.

It is also to be noted that the first two also vary between themselves at the beginning of *Egloga septima*: see p. 56.

Issues since the Author's death.

I. *As a separate publication.*

2. 1871. DEC. I. *English Reprints*: see title on p. 1.

Eglogs

Epytaphes, and Sonettes.
Newly written by
Barnabe Googe:

1563.

15. Marche.

Imprynted at London, by
Thomas Colwell, for Raffe
Newbery, dwelyng in
Fleetstrete a litle a-
boue the Conduit
in the late shop
of Thomas
Bartelet.

¶ *Alexander Newyll.*



He Mountaines hie the bluftryng winds
 The fluds: ye Rocks withftand
 The Cities ftrong, the Cannons fhott,
 and threatning Cheiftains hand.
 The Cafels houghe by longe befeyge,
 and dredfull battrye brooke, [thumps
 Bothe fyre, and flames, and thundrynge
 and euery deadly froke,
 With feruent broylyng furious rage,
 doth beate, and dryue to groun
 The long defenced wals by force,
 and throughly them confound.
 Ryght fo thy Mufe (O worthy *Googe.*)
 thy pleafaunt framed ftyle
 Difcouerd lyes to momifh Mouthes
 Reprochfull tonges and vyle
 Diffaming minds. Regard them not.
 preas thou for hygher prayfe.
 Submit thy felfe to perfons graue,
 whose Iudgement ryght alwayes
 By Reason rulde doth ryghtly iudge,
 whom Fancies none can charme,
 Which in the moft Inconftant brains,
 are chyefly wont to fwarme.
 Whom no defyre of fylthy gayne,
 whom lucre none can moue
 From truth to ftray. Such men eftream,
 Such fuch embrace and loue.
 On fuch men ftay thy tender years,
 fuch Patrons feeke to chufe.
 Which taught by Tyme, and practifde Prooffe
 vprighteft iudgement vfe.
 But as for thofe Crabfrowted beftes
 thofe ragyng feends of Hell.
 Whofe vile, malicious, hatefull mindes,
 with boylyng Rancour fwell.

Which pufe with Pryde, enflamd with fpight,
 and drownd in deape diffdain :
 Lyke *Momus* monftrous broode outright
 euen of a ielows Brayn
 With curious, canckard, carping mouthes,
 moft famous dedes diffame,
 Defacing thofe whose labours great,
 Deferue immortall name.
 Such crabfaced, cankerd, carliſh chuffs
 within whose hatefull breſtes,
 Suche Malice bydes, fuche Rancour broyles,
 fuch endles Enuy reſts
 Eſleame thou not. No preiudice
 to thee : nor yet opreſt,
 Thy famous wrytynges are by them.
 Thou lyueſt and euer ſhalt.
 Not all the flaundryng tonges alieue,
 may purchaſe blame or fault
 Vnto to thy name (O worthy *Googe*.)
 No tyme, no fyrre flame
 Not all the furies frettyng Force,
 Thy doyngeſ may dyffame.
 Let them in broyle of burning ſpight,
 continuall Toyle ſuſtayne
 Let them ſele ſcourging Plags of mind
 Let euer duryng payne,
 Spred through their poiſoned vaines.
 with payſe of dedly waight : Let Care
 Oppreſſe theyr vyle infected Harts,
 with ſtynging Malyce fraight.
 Let them deſtroy them ſelvs in Time.
 In Rancour let them boyle.
 Let mortall hate, let pynching gryefe,
 let flamyng torments broyle,
 Within theyr greuouſ vexed breſts,
 for euermore to dwell
 Let them ſele Enuies curſed force,
 (conſumyng Feend of Hell.)

Defye them all. *μισανθρωποι*
 and squyntheyd Monstres ryght
 They are. In fyne leue Sow to swill
 and Chuff to cankerd Spyght.
 But thou procede in vertuous dedes,
 and as thou haste begon,
 Go forward styll to aduaunce thy fame
 Lyfes Race halfe ryghtly ron
 Farre easyer tis for to obtain,
 the Type of true Renowne.
 Like Labours haue been recompens't
 with an immortall Crowne.
 By this doth famous *Chaucer* lyue,
 by this a thousande moore
 Of later yeares. By this alone
 the olde renownmed Stoore
 Of Auncient Poets lyue. By this
 theyr Praise, aloft doth mownt.
 Vnto the Skyes: and equall is
 with Stars aboue. Accownt
 Thy selfe then worthy of the lyke,
 yf that thou doste proceade
 By famous deds thy Fame to enhaunce
 and name abroad to sprede.
 With Courage stout than through the thickest
 thou needst not for to feare.
 Nor he that sayth, but he that doth,
 ought *Glories* Garlande weare.
 Thus shalt you styll augment thy name,
 and wyn the hyghe Renowne,
 And present Prayse, in present Lyfe,
 and after Death a Crowne
 Of Honour, that for euer lasts.
 immortall *Fame* in fyne.
 To whose reward, thy faithfull Friend
 doth wholly the resygne.

¶ *Finis.*

[On the next page in the original Edition, are the arms of Barnabe Googe.]

*To the ryght worship=
full M. William Louelace
Esquier, Reader of Grayes
Inne: (Barnabe Googe)
wyssheth health.*



Owe lothe I haue ben, beyng of long tyme earnestlye requyred, to suffer these trybles of mine to come to light: It is not vnknownen to a greate nombre of my famyliar acquaintaunce. Who both dayly and hourelly moued me therunto, and lytell of long tyme preuayled therin. For I both confydered and wayed with my selfe, the grofenes of my Style: which thus commytted to the gasynge shewe of euery eye shuld forth with disclose yemanifest foly of the Writer, and also I feared and mistrusted the disdaynfull myndes of a nombre both scornefull and carpyng Correctours, whose Heades are euer busyed in tauntyng Iudgementes. Least they shuld otherwyse interprete my doyngs than in deade I meant them. These two so great mischiefes vtterly diswaded me from the folowyng of my frendes perswasions, and wylled me rather to condem them to continuall darkenes, wherby no Inconuenience could happen: than to endaunger my selfe in gyuyng them to lyght, to the disdaynfull doome of any offended mynde. Notwithstandyng all the dilygence that I could vse in the Suppression therof coulde not suffice for I my selfe beyng at that tyme oute of the Realme, lytell fearynge any suche thyng to happen. A very Frende of myne, bearynge as it semed better wyll to my doynges than respectyng the hazarde of my name, commytted them all together vnpolysht to the

handes of the Prynter. In whose handes durynge his absence from the Cytie, tyll his returne of late they remayned. At whiche tyme, he declared the matter wholly vnto me: shewyng me, that beyng so farre past, and Paper prouyded for the Impression therof: It coule not withoute great hynderaunce of the poore Printer be nowe reuoked. His sodayne tale made me at ye fyrst, vtterly amazed, and doubting a great while, what was best to be done: at the lengthe agreyng both with Necessytie and his Counsell, I sayde with *Martiall. iam fed poteras tutior esse domi.* And calling to mynde to whom I myght chieflie commyt the fruytes of my smiling muse: sodaynly was cast before my eyes the perfect vewe of your frendly mynd (gentle Maister Louelace) Vnto whom for the nombred heapes of fundrye Frendshyps, accountyng my selfe as bounde, I haue thought best to gyue them, (not doubtyng) but that they shalbe as well taken, as I do presently meane them.

Defyryng you herein, as all suche as shall reade them especiallye to beare with the vnpleasaunt forme of my to hastely fynished Dreame, the greater part wherof with lytle aduysse I lately ended, because the beginnyng of it, as a senseles head separated from the body was gyuen with the rest to be prynted. And thus defyryng but for recompence the frendly receuyng of my slender Gyfte, I ende: wyshyng vnto you good Mayster Louelace in this life the happye enioyng of prosperous yeares: and hereafter the blessed estate of neuer ceasyng Ioye.

¶ yours assuredly
Bernabe Googe.

Hereafter follows on the next page the original Edition, a rough woodcut of *Daphnes* and *Amintas*.]

¶ L. Blundeston *to the Reader.*



O creepe into thy fauoure (good Reader) with a longe paynted Preamble in prayse of this Auctor, I account it as vain. The Sonne Beames gyues light sufficient. To moue thy Affection with forepromysed pleasure in reading the volume, I think it as Booteles. Gold is of self force and vertue to draw the desire. But with flowers of Rethorique fyrst to delyght the, or with Pythy Reasons to wynde thy good wyll and frendlye Reporte for this my attempte: yf suche tropes and signes were flowing in me to perswade wel thy fauour or so muche Discrecion wantynge in the to neglechte my good meanyng, I would eyther enforce my self to vse a better kynde of perswasion or els withdrawe my good wyll from the Sentence of so carpyng and slender a Iudgement: but as I haue felte no fluddes of the one, so likewyse I see no Ebbes of the other, that if I weare no more barrayne of the fyrste, then fearefull of the laste: I woulde be then no more sparynge to horde vp my Treasure from the: then I trust to fynd the vnthankfull now in takyng this Present from me, which not onely to shewe my good wyll, (as my Preface discourseth more largely) by preseruyng the worthy Fame, and Memorye of my deare frende M. Googe in his absence I haue presumed more bouldely to hazard ye pryntynge heareof, though this maye suffice to excuse well my enterpryse, but also to styrre vp thy Pleasure

and further thy proffit by readyng these his workes, whiche here I haue Pupylished [*? Publyshed*]: openly vnto thee. And so (beyng vnstored my selffe) I feake to fateffie thy learned or willyng desyre with other mens trauaeiles. But wheare the power fayleth the will may suffice, the gyuer, not the gyft is to be regarded: preferre Colonus Radyfhe roote before the Courtiers barbed horse.

Accept my goodwyll and way not the valew, so shalt thou bynd me if power (as it is vnlikely, maye aunfwere hereafter my meanyng, to gratefie thee with the whole fruits of myne owne indeuour and so shalt thou encourage others to make the partaker of the like or farre greater Iewels who yet doubtyng thy vnthankfull receyte nigardly keape them to their own vse and priuat commoditie, whear as beyng assured of the contrarye by thy frendly report of other mens trauayles, they coulde parhappes be easely entreated more frely to lend them abroad to thy greater auayle and furtheraunce. Thus therfore to thy good or euill taking I put foorth this paterne for others to follow in weightyer matters or els to beware by other mens harms, in keaping their names vnreproued by fylence.

¶ From my Chambre,
the. xxvii. of Maye.

1562.

¶ *The Preface of L. Blundeston.*

THE Sences dull of my appalled muse
 Foreweryed with the trauayle of my brayne
 In scannynge of the argued Bookes diffuse,
 And darke for me the glimeryng fyght
 to gayne,
 Debated long what exerfyce to vse,
 To fyle the edgeles partes of Wit agayne
 To clense the Heade from sleapy humours
 flyme.
 To rouse the Hart from drowfye Dreames
 in time.

The mind desyres to brek from thoughtful denne
 And time requyres the painted felds to vewe.
 The Eye procures to please the Fancie then
 With fieldish fights of diuers colours newe.
 The smelling likes the fauour swete of them.
 The Eare agrees the pleasaunt laye anewe
 Of Byrds to here. Thus these do all contryue,
 With this disporte the Spirits to reuyue.

But Fancie then, by ferche of selfe deuysfe,
 Renouncyng thus to spende the pleasaunt Maye
 So vainly out with sport of fruteles Pryce
 Found out at length, this practyse for my playe,
 To penne in Verse, the toyes of her deuise,
 To pas this tyme of Pentecoste awaye
 Whose ydle dayes, she wyld me thus to spende.
 And publish forth her doings in the ende.

Quod Reason no, (and brake her tale begon,
 Wilt thou presume, lyke Bayarde blynd to presse,
 Into the throng of all the lookers on
 Whose vewyng eyes, will wey thy wisdom lesse.

To fe the threde of all thy workes yll fpon
 Drawen out at length, vnto the comon geffe,
 Then if thou shuldst keepe to thy felfe thy clewe
 Where none thy works befides thy felf may vew

With this rofe vp, from oute her Seate behynde,
 Dame Memorye, and Reason thus befought.
 Since Lady chiefe of vs thou art affygnde
 To rule and temper all my fecret thought
 And to reſtrane affections Fancie blynde,
 Let me entreate if I may perce the ought,
 For to preſent a Solace very fytte
 Our Sences dull with chaunged Muſe to whet,

Lo here the Eye a Paper buntche doth ſe
 Of fyled worke of Googes flowing Heade,
 Leſte here behynde, when hence he paſt from me
 In all the ſtormes that Winter blaſtes beſpreade
 Through ſwellyng Seas and loſtye mountains hye
 Of Pyrenei the pathes vnknownen to treade.
 Whoſe great good wyll I kepe, and in his place
 His Verſes craue to repreſent his face.

Vnfolde the truſſe therefore and yf the Muſe
 Be ſotted ſo with this graue Study paſt
 In ſo ſhort ſpace, or if we ſeke to chuſe
 To prynt our actes in ſafetie at the laſt
 Ceafe of a whyle this Labor and peruſe
 Theſe Papers left of fuche delyghting taſte
 And put in prynt theſe workes of worthy Skyll
 So ſhall we ſhowe the fruytes of our good wyll.

This Fancie lykte, imagynyng aryght
 Of her owne Ioye in hearyng of his Verſe
 And pleaſaunt Style, moſt pythyly endyght
 whoſe Fame forth blowen, his deds could wel reherie
 But for to paynt my name in open ſight
 with others Stuffe, this wold ſhe ſayne reuerſe,
 And thinkes I ſhould in others Plumes ſo ſhow
 My felfe, to be a ſeconde Efops Crowe.

But after when the Eye had vewed eche Lyne.
 That Googe had pend and left behynde with me,
 when Memorye could all the effect refygne,
 To Reafons Skyl, to weye them as they lye.
 with long reherfe of tryed Fayth by tyme
 Then Fancie foone her Pryde, began to plye
 And all receyued muche pleafure to the Mynde
 More profytte farre then Fancye had affygnde.

And Fancie thus her felfe with blufhyng face,
 Condemned by Dame Reafons dome deuyne
 To fe th[e]alluryng Style the cumly grace,
 The fappye Sence of this his paffyng Ryme,
 So farre furmoutyng her Inuention bafe,
 And hearyng of his frendlynnes in fyne
 whiche Memorye her Storehoufe held full fafte
 Allowed well theyr Iudgements at the lafte.

Since euerye Sence did wonted ftrengh renue,
 The Blud congeld, recourfed to his place
 The wyts benomd brought to their proper quee
 The Hart opprest with old delighting grace,
 Vnburdend now and puft with pleafure newe
 By takyng of this Booke the vewyng gafe.
 They all at ons Good wyll nowe calde vpon,
 To wrefte her felfe to quyght thefe works anon.

Thus pushte I forth ftrayghte to the Printers hande
 Thefe Eglogs, Sonets, Epytaphes of men
 Vnto the Readers Eyes for to be fkande,
 with Prayfes fuche as is due vnto them
 who abfent nowe theyr Mafter may commende,
 And feade his Fame what foeuer fayleth him,
 Gyue Googe therfore his owne deferued Fame,
 Giue Blundeston leaue to wyfh wel to his name :

Egloga prima.

Daphnes.

Amintas.



Yth *Phebus* now begins to flame,
O frende *Amintas* deare:
And placed hath his gorgeous *globe*
in midste of all the Spheare
And from ye place doth cast his Beames,
where (they that starres defyne)
Lyes poynt (doo faye) that termed is,
ryght Equinoctial lyne.
wheras the Ram doth cause to spring,
eche herbe and floure in fylde
And forceth ground (yat spoyld of grene
Did lye,) newe grene to yelde.
Let shepherds vs yelde also tales,
as best becommes the tyme:
Such tales as Winter stormes haue stayde
in countrey Poets Ryme.
Begyn to synge *Amintas* thou,
for why? thy wyt is best:
And many a faged sawe lies hyd
within thine aged brest.
Ofte haue I heard, of Shephards old,
thy fame reported true,
No Herdman liues: but knowes the praise,
to olde *Amintas* due:
Begyn therfore, and I gyue eare,
for talke doth me delyght,
Go Boye: go dryue the Beastes to fede
whyle he his mynde refyght.

Amin. Thy prayſes *Daphnes* are to great,
 and more for me than meete :
 Nor euer I, ſuche faged ſawes,
 could ſynge in Verſes ſweete.
 And now, to talke of ſpring time tales
 my heares to hoare, do growe,
 Suche tales as theſe, I tolde in tyme,
 when youthfull yeares dyd flowe.
 But ſynce, I can not the denye,
 thy Fathers loue doth bynde :
 In ſymple Songe I wyll adreſſe
 my ſelfe, to ſhowe my minde.
 Longe haſt thou *Daphnes* me requyred
 the ſtate of Loue to tell,
 For in my youth, I knewe the force,
 and paſſions all, full well.
 Nowe Loue therfore I wyll define,
 and what it is declare,
 which way poore ſouls it doth entrap
 and howe it them doth ſnare.
 My Boie, remoue my beaſts from hens
 and dryue them farther downe,
 Vpon the Hylles, let them go feade,
 that ioyned to yender towne,
 O Cypde kynge of fyerye Loue,
 ayde thou my ſyngynge Verſe,
 And teache me heare the cauſe and caſe,
 Of Louers to reherſe,
 Direct my tong, in trothe to treade,
 with Furye fyll my brayne,
 That I may able be to tell,
 the cauſe of Louers payne.
 Opinions diuers coulde I ſhowe,
 but chiefeſt of them all,
 I wyll declare : and for the reſt,
 with ſilence leaue I ſhall.
 A ſeruent Humour, (ſome do iudge)
 within the Head doth lye,

Plato.

Which yffuyng forth with poysoned beames
doth ron from eye to eye :
And taking place abrode in heads,
a while doth fymely rest :
Till Phrensie framde in Fancie fond,
discends from hed, to brest.
And poison strong, from eies outdrawn
doth perce the wretched harte,
And all infectes the bloud aboute,
and boyles in euery parte :
Thus : when the beames, infected hath,
the wofull Louers blud :
Then Sences al, do strayght decaye,
opprest with Furies flud.
Then Lybertie withdrawes her self,
and Bondage beares the iwayne,
Affection blynd then leades the hart,
and Wyt, is wownde awaye.
O *Daphnes* then, the paines appeare,
and tormentes all of hell.
Then fokes, the felye wounded soule,
the flames for to expell.
But all to late, alas he stryues,
for Fancie beares the stroke
And he, must toyle (no helpe there is)
in flauysshē seruyle yoke.
His blud corrupted all within,
doth boyle in euery vayne,
Than fokes he howe to sewe for salue
that maye redresse his payne.
And when the face, he doth beholde
by whiche he shulde haue ayde,
And sees no helpe, then lookes he long,
and trembleth all afrayde.
And museth at the framed shape,
that hath his lyfe in handes :
Nowe fast he flies, aboute the flames,
nowe styll amafed standes :

Yet Hope relieues, his hurtful Heate
 and Wyll doth Payne make lyght,
 And al the griefes, that then he feelcs
 doth Prefence styll requyght.
 But when the Lyght absented is,
 and Beames in hart remayne,
 Then flames the Fyre fresh agayne,
 and newe begyns his Payne.
 Then longe he lookes, his losse to se,
 then sobbes, and fyghes abounde,
 Then mourneth he, to mys the marke
 that erst to soone he founde.
 Then shadefull places oute he lookes,
 and all alone he lyues,
 Exlynge Ioye, and myrth from him,
 hymselfe to waylynge gyues,
 And styll his minde theron doth muse
 and styll, therof he prates,
 O *Daphnes* here I swere to the,
 no grieve to Louers state.
 Yf he but ones beholde the place,
 where he was wont to mete,
 The pleasaunt forme yat hym enflamd,
 and ioyfull Countnaunce swete.
 The place (a wonderous thing I tell)
 his gryefe augmenteth newe,
 Yet styll he sekes the place to se,
 that moſte he shulde eschewe.
 Yf but the name rehearsed be
 (a thyng more straunge to heare)
 Then Colour commes and goes in hast
 then quaketh he for feare,
 The very name, hath such a force,
 that it can dase the mynde,
 And make the man amafde to stande,
 what force hath Loue to bynde?
 Affection none to this is lyke,
 it doth furmownt them all,

Of greiffes, the greatest greif no doubt
is to be *Venus* thrall,

And therefore, *Daphnes* nowe beware,
for thou art yonge, and fre,

Take heade of vewynge faces longe,
for losse of Lybertye,

I shall not nede (I thynke) to byd
the, to detest the Cryme,

Iupiter. Of wycked loue, that *Ioue* did vse,
In *Ganimedes* tyme,

For rather wolde I (thoo it be muche)
that thou shuldest seake the fyre,

Of lawfull Loue, that I haue tolde,
than burne wyth fuche defyre,

And thus an end, I weryed am,
my wynde is olde, and faynt,

Suche matters I, do leaue to fuche,
as finer farre can paint,

Fetche in the Gote: that goes astraye,
and dryue hym to the folde,

My yeares be great I wyl be gone,
for spryngtyme nyghts be colde.

Daphnes. Great thanks to the, for this thy tale,
Amintas here I gyue:

But neuer can I make amendes
to the whilste I do lyue.

Yet for thy paynes (no recompence)
a small rewarde haue here.

A whistle framed longe ago,
wherwith my father deare

His ioyfull beasts, was wont to kepe.
No Pye for tune so swete

Might shepharde euer yet posses.
(a thyng for the full mete.)

Egloga secunda.

Dametas.

MY beaſts, go fede vpon ye plaine,
and let your herdman lye,
Thou ſeeſt her mind, and fearſt you nowe,
Dametas for to dye?
Why ſtayeſt you thus? why doſt you ſtay
thy life to longe doth laſte:
Accounte this flud, thy fatall graue,
ſyth time of hope is paſte.
What meanſt thou thus to linger on?
thy life wolde fayne departe,
Alas: the wounde doth feſter ſtyll,
of curſed Cupids darte.
No ſalue but this, can helpe thy fore,
no thyng can moue her minde
She hath decreed, that thou ſhalt dye,
no helpe there is to finde.
Nowe ſyth there is, no other helpe,
nor ought but this to trye,
Thou ſeeſt her mind: why fearſte thou than?
Dametas for to dye.
Long haſt thou ſerued, and ſerued true,
but all alas, in vayne,
For ſhe thy ſeruyce, nought eſtemes,
but deales the grieve for gayne.
For thy good wyll, (a gaye rewarde)
Diſdayne, for Loue ſhe gyues,
Thou loueſt her while thy life doth laſt,
ſhe hates the, w[h]ile ſhe liues.
Thou flamſte, when as you ſeeſt her face
with Heate of hye deſyre,
She flames agayne, but how? (alas)
with depe diſdaynfull Ire.
The greateſt pleaſure is to the,
to ſe her voyde of Payne,

The greatest gryefe to her agayne,
to se thy Health remayne.
Thou couetste euer her to fynde,
she sekes from the to flye,
Thou seeft her mynd, why fearst thou than?
Dametas for to dye?
Dost thou accounte it best to kepe,
thy lyfe in sorrowes styll?
Or thynkste thou best it now to lyue,
Contrarye to her wyll?
Thynkste thou thy lyfe for to retaine?
when she is not content,
Canste thou addicte : thy selfe to lyue?
and she to murder bent.
Dost thou entende agayne, to fewe
for mercye at her handes?
As soone thou mayst go plow ye rocks,
and reape vpon the Sandes.
Draw nere O mighty Herd of beasts
fyth no man els is bye,
Your Herdman longe that hathe you kept,
Dametas now must dye.
Resolue your Brutishe eies to teares
and all togyther crye,
Bewayle the wofull ende of Loue,
Dametas nowe must dye.
My pleasaunt Songs, nowe shall you here
no more on Mountaines hye,
I leaue you all, I must be gone.
Dametas nowe must dye :
To *Titirus* I you relyne,
in Pasture good to lye,
For *Titirus* shall kepe you thoughe,
Dametas nowe must dye.
O cursed Cause, that hath me slayne,
My trothe alas to trye,
O Shephardes all, be Wytneffes,
Dametas here doth dye.

Egloga tertia.

Menalcas.

Coridon.



Pleasaunt wether *Coridon*,
and fyttē to kepe the fælde,
Thismoone hath brought, hearst you the birds
what ioyfull tunes they yeld?
Loe: how the lustie lambes do course,
whom spring time heate doth pricke
Beholde againe, the aged Yewes,
with bouncing leapes do kicke,
Amon[g]st them all, what ayles thy ramme,
to halte so muche behynde,
Some fore mischaunce, hath him besaln
or els some grieve of minde,
For wonte he was, of stomacke stoute
and courage hye to be,
And looked proude, amongst ye flocke,
and none so stout as he.

Cor.

A great mishap, and grieve of mynde,
is him besalne of late,
Which causeth him, against his wyll,
to lose his olde estate.
A lustie flocke hath *Titirus*,
that him *Dametas* gaue,
Dametas he, that Martir died,
whose foule the heaue[n]s haue,
And in this flocke, full many Yewes
of pleasaunte forme do goe,
with them a mighty Ramme doth ronne,
that workes all Woers woe.
My Ramme, when he the pleasaunt dames.
had vewed rounde aboute,

Chofe grounde of battayle, with his foe
 and thought to fyght it oute.
 But all to weake, (alas) he was,
 althoughe his harte was good,
 For when his enemye him espied,
 he ranne with cruell moode.
 And with his croked weapon smote,
 hym fore vpon the fyde,
 A blowe of force, that stayde not there
 but to the legges dyd glyde.
 And almoſte laamd the woer quyte.
 (ſuche happes in loue there be :)
 This is the cauſe, of all his grieve
 and waylynge that you ſe.

Men.

Well *Coridon* let hym go halte,
 and let vs both go lye,
 In yonder buſſhe of Iuniper,
 the Beaſts ſhall fede hereby.
 A pleaſaunt place here is to talke:
 good *Coridon* begyn,
 And let vs knowe the Townes eſtate,
 that thou remayneſt in.

Cor.

The Townes eſtate? *Menalcas* oh
 thou maſte my harte to grone,
 For Vice hath euery place poſſeſte,
 and Vertue thence is flowne.
 Pryde beares her ſelfe, as Goddeſſe chiefe
 and boaſtes aboue ye Skye,
 And Lowlynes an abiecte lyes,
 with Gentlenes her bye,
 Wyt is not ioynde with Symplenes,
 as ſhe was wont to be,
 But ſekes the ayde of Arrogance,
 and craftye Polycie.
 Nobylitie begyns to fade,
 and Carters vp do ſprynge,
 Then whiche, no greater plague can hap,
 nor more pernicious thyng.

Egloga

Menalcas I haue knowen my felfe,
 within this thyrtye yeare,
 Of Lordes and Auncient Gentelmen
 a hundreth dwellynge theare,
 Of whom we Shephardes had reliefe
 fuche Gentlenes of mynde,
 Was placed in theyr noble Hartes,
 as none is now to fynde.
 But Hawtynes and proude Difdayne
 hath nowe the chiefe Eftate,
 For fyr Iohn Straw, and fyr Iohn Cur,
 wyll not degenerate.
 And yet, they dare account them felues
 to be of Noble bludde.
 But Fifthe bred vp, in durtye Pooles,
 wyll euer flynke of mudde.
 I promyse the *Menalcas* here,
 I wolde not them enuye.
 Yf any spot of Gentlenes
 'in them I myght espye.
 For yf theyr Natures gentell be,
 thoughe byrth be neuer fo bafe,
 Of Gentelmen (for mete it is)
 they ought haue name and place:
 But when by byrth, they bafe are bred,
 and churliffe harte retaine,
 Though place of gentlemen thei haue
 yet churles they do remayne.
 A prouerbe olde, hath ofte ben harde
 and now full true is tryed:
 An Ape, wyll euer be an Ape,
 thoughe purple garments hyde.
 For feldom, wyll the mafteyfe courfe,
 the Hare or els the Deare:
 But ftyll, accordynge to his kynde.
 wyll holde, the hogge by th[e]eare.
 Vnfytte are dunghill knights to ferue
 the towne, with Speare in field:

Nor strange it femes, (a sudain Chop)
 to leape from whyp, to shielde.
 The chiefeft man, in all our towne,
 that beares the greateft fwaye,
 Is *Coridon* no kynne to me,
 a Neteherd th[e]other daye.
 This *Coridon* come from the Carte,
 In honour chiefe doth fyttē,
 And gouernes vs: becaufe he hath
 a Crabbed, Clownifh wytte.
 Nowe fe the Churlyfh Crueltye,
 that in hys harte remainys.
 The felye Sheape yat Shephards good,
 haue fofterd vp wyth Paynes,
 And browght awaye, from Stynkyng dales
 on pleafant Hylles to feade:
 O Cruell Clownifh *Coridon*
 O curfed Carlifh Seade:
 The fimple Shepe, conftayned he,
 theyr Pasture fwete to leaue,
 And to theyr old corrupted Graffe,
 enforceth them to cleaue.
 Such Shepe, as would not them obaye
 but in theyr Pasture byde,
 with (cruell flames,) they did confume
 and vex on euery fyde.
 And with the shepe, ye Shephardes good,
 (O hate full Hounds of Hell,)
 They did torment, and dryue them out,
 in Places farre to dwell.
 There dyed *Daphnes* for his Shepe,
 the chiefeft of them all.
 And fayre *Alexis* flamde in Fyre,
 who neuer peryfhe fhall.
 O Shephards wayle, for *Daphnes* deth.
Alexis hap lament,
 And curs the force of cruell hartes,
 that them to death haue fent.

Egloga tertia.

I, fynce I fawe fuche fynfull fyghts,
 dyd neuer lyke the Towne,
 But thought it best to take my sheepe,
 and dwell vpon the downe.
 Wheras I lyue, a pleasaunt lyfe,
 and free from cruell handes,
 I wolde not leaue, the pleasaunt fyelde
 for all the Townyſh Landes.
 For fyth that Pryde, is placed thus,
 and Vice ſet vp ſo hye:
 And Crueltie doth rage ſo fore,
 and men lyue all awrye:
 Thynkſte you? yat God, will long forbere,
 his ſcourage, and plague to fende?
 To fuche as hym do ſtyll deſpyſe,
 and neuer ſeke to mende?
 Let them be ſure he wyll reuenge,
 when they thynke leaſte vpon.
 But looke a ſtormy ſhowre doth ryſe,
 whiche wyll fall heare anone,
Menalcas beſt we nowe departe,
 my Cottage vs ſhall keepe,
 For there is rowme for the, and me,
 and eke for all our ſheepe:
 Som Cheſtnuts haue I there in ſtore
 with Cheeſe and pleasaunt whaye,
 God ſends me Vittayles for my nede,
 and I fynge Care awaye.

Egloga quarta.

Melibeus.

Palemon.



God, that guyds ye golden *Globe*,
wher shynyng shapes do dwel
O thou yat throwest the thunder thumps
from Heauens hye, to Hell,
what wonders workes thy worthynes
what meruayles doste thou frame?
What secrete fyghts be Subiect sene
vnto thy holy name?
A symple Shepharde slayne of late,
by foolyshe force of Loue,
That had not Grace such fancies fond
and Flames for to remoue,
Appeared late, before myne eies,
(Alas I feare to speake,)
Not as he here was wont to lyue,
whyle Gryefe hym none did breake.
But all in Blacke, he clothed came
an vgly fyght to se:
As they that for theyr due Desartes,
with Paynes tormented be,
My shepe for feare amased ran,
and fled from Hyll to Dale,
And I alone remayned there,
with countenaunce wan and pale.
O Lorde (quoth I) what meanes this thyng
is this *Alexis* spryght?
Or is it *Daphnes* foule that showes?
to me this dredfull fyght,
Or comes some Feend of Hell abroad?
with feare men to torment?
*Mege*ra this? or *Tisiphon*?
Or is *Alecto* sent?

Egloga

what foeuer thou art, yat thou dost com?
 Ghooft, Hagge, or Fende of Hell:
 I the commaunde by hym that lyues,
 thy name and cafe to tell.
 With this, a stynkyng fmoke I fawe,
 from out his mouth to flye,
 And with that fame, his voyce did found,
 None of them all am I.
 But ons thy frende (*O Melibei*)
Dametas was my name,
Dametas I, that flewe my felfe,
 by force of foolyffe flame.
Dametas I, that dotynge dyed,
 In fyre of vnkynde Loue:
Dametas I, whom *Deiopey*
 dyd caufe fuche ende to proue,
 The fame *Dametas* here I com,
 by lycens vnto the:
 For to declare the wofull ftate,
 that happens now to me.
 (*O Melibei*) take hede of Loue,
 of me Example take,
 That flewe my felfe, and liue in Heli,
 for *Deiopeias* fake.
 I thought that Deth fhuld me releafe
 from paynes and dolefull woe,
 But nowe (alas) the trothe is tryed,
 I fynde it nothyng foe,
 For looke what Payne and gryefe I felt
 when I lyued heare afore:
 With thofe I nowe tormented am,
 and with ten thoufand more.
 I meane not that I burne in loue,
 fuche foolyffh toyes begon,
 But Gryefes in nombre haue I lyke
 and manye more vpon.
 O curfed Loue, (what fhulde I faye,)

that brought me fyrfte to Payne,

Well, myght I ones despyse thy lore,
 but nowe (alas) in vayne.
 With fond Affection, I dyd flame,
 whiche nowe I moſte repent,
 But all to late (alas) I wayle,
 fyth hope of Grace is ſpent.
 The fickle fadynge forme, and face,
 that ones ſo muche I ſowght,
 Hath made me loſe the Skyes aboue,
 and me to Hell hath browght.
 Why had I Reaſon delt to me?
 and coulde not Reaſon vie.
 Why gaue I Brydle to my wyll?
 when I myght well reſuſe.
 A wycked Wyll, in dede it was,
 that blynded ſo my fyght,
 That made me on ſuch fadyng Duſte,
 to ſet my whole Delyght,
 A fonde Affection lead me then,
 When I for God dyd place,
 A Creature, cauſe of all my Care,
 a fleſhye fletynge face,
 A woman Waue of Wretchednes,
 a Paterne pylde of Pryde,
 A Mate of Myſchiefe and Diſtreſſe,
 for whom (a Foole) I dyed.
 Thus whyle he ſpake, I ſawe me thought
 of Hell an vglye Fende,
 With lothſome Clawes, hym for to cloſe
 and forced him there to ende.
 And with this ſame, (O *Melibey*,)
 farewell, farewell, (quothe he)
 Eſchewe the Blaſe of ſeruient flames,
 Example take of me.
 My Harte with this began to rent,
 and all amaſde I ſtoode.
 O lord (quothe I) what flames be theſe
 what Rage, what Furies woode?

Egloga quarta.

Doth Loue procure, to wretched men
 what Bondage doth it brynge?
 Paine here: and Payne in life to come.
 (O dolefull, dredefull thyng.)

[*Paemon*] I quake to heare, this Storye tolde,
 and *Melibei* I fainte,
 For fure I thought *Dametas* had,
 been placed lyke a Saynte.
 I thought that cruel *Charons* Boate,
 had myfte of hym her frayght.
 And through his deth, he mounted had
 to starres and Heauens strayght.
 Howe valiantly dyd he despyse,
 his lyfe in Bondage ledde?
 And fekyng Deth with courage hyc,
 from Loue and Ladye fledde.
 And is he thus rewarded nowe?
 The ground be curfed than,
 That fosterde vp, so fayre a face
 that losse so good a Man.

¶ *Finis Eglogæ quarta.*

Egloga quinta.

Mopsus.

Egon.



Egon.

Om doleful thing there is at hand
thy countenaunce doth declare,
Thy face good *Egon* voide of blud
thine eies amased stare :
I fe thy teares, howe they do still,
disclose thy secrete mynde,
Hath Fortune frowned late on the?
Hath Cupide ben vnkinde.
A pyteous thinge to be bewalyde
a desperate Acte of Loue,
(O Destenies) fuche cruell broyles
How haue you power to moue?
Here lyued a Ladye fayre of late,
that *Claudia* men dyd call :
Of goodly forme, yea fuche a one,
as farre furmounted all.
The stately Dames, yat in this Courte,
to showe them selues do lye,
There was not one in all the Crewe :
that could come *Claudia* nye.
A worthy Knyght dyd loue her longe,
and for her sake did feale,
The panges of Loue, that happen styl
by frownyng Fortunes wheale,
He had a Page, *Valerius* named,
whom so muche he dyd truste,
That all the secrets of his Hart,
to hym declare he muste.
And made hym all the onely meanes,
to sue for his redresse,
And to entreate for grace to her,
that caused his distresse.

Egloga

She whan as fyrst she saw his page
 was strayght with hym in Loue,
 That nothyng could *Valerius* face,
 from *Claudias* mynde remoue.
 By hym was *Faustus* often harde,
 by hym his futes toke place,
 By hym he often dyd aspyre,
 to se his Ladyes face.
 This passed well, tyll at the length,
Valerius fore dyd fewe,
 With many teares beseechynge her,
 his Maysters gryefe to rewe.
 And tolde her that yf she wolde not
 release, his Maysters payne,
 He neuer wolde attempte her more,
 nor se her ones agayne.
 She then with mased countnaunce there
 and teares yat gushing fell,
 Aftonyed answerde thus, loe nowe,
 alas I se to well.
 Howe longe I haue deceyued ben,
 by the *Valerius* heare,
 I neuer yet beleued before,
 nor tyll this tyme dyd feare,
 That thou dydste for thy Mayster sue
 but onely for my sake.
 And for my fyght, I euer thought,
 thou dydste thy trauayle take.
 But nowe I se the contrarye,
 thou nothyng carste for me,
 Synce fyrst thou knewste, the fyerye flames
 that I haue felte by the.
 O Lorde howe yll, thou doste requyte
 that I for the haue done,
 I curse the time, that frendshyp fyrst,
 to shoue, I haue begon.
 O lorde I the beseeche let me,
 in tyme reuenged be :

And let hym knowe that he hate fynd,
 in this misfynge me,
 I can not thynke, but Fortune once,
 shall the rewarde for all,
 And vengeaunce due for thy deserts,
 in tyme shall on the fall.
 And tell thy maister *Faustus* nowe,
 yf he wolde haue me lyue :
 That neuer more he sewe to me,
 this aunswere laste I gyue :
 And thou o Traytour vyle,
 and enmye to my lyfe,
 Absent thy selfe from out my fyght,
 procure not greater slyfe,
 Synce yat these teares, had neuer force
 to moue thy stoneye harte,
 Let neuer these my weryed eyes,
 se the no more. Depart.
 This sayde, in haste she hieth in,
 and there doth vengeaunce call,
 And strake her self, with cruel knyfe,
 and bluddye downe doth fall.
 This dolfull chaunce, whan *Faustus* heard
 lamentynge lowde he cryes,
 And teares his heare and doth accuse,
 the vniust and cruell Skies.
 And in this ragynge moode awaye,
 he stealeth oute alone,
 And gone he is : no man knowes where
 eche man doth for hym mone.
Valerius whan he doth perceyue,
 his Mayster to be gone :
 He weepes and wailes, in piteous plight
 and forth he ronnes anone.
 No Man knowes where, he is becom,
 some saye the wooddes he tooke,

Egloga quinta

Intendynge there to ende his lyfe,
on no Man more to looke :
The Courte lamentes, the Princeſſe eke
her ſelfe doth weepe for woe,
Loe, *Fauftus* fled, and *Claudia* deade.
Valerius vanyſhed too.

¶ *Finis Eglogæ quintæ.*

Egloga sexta.

Felix.

Faustus.

Felix.



Faustus, whom aboue the rest,
of Shephardes here that kepe,
Vpon these holt, ye nombre great
of waightye fleefed shepe:
Ieuerhaue esteemde: and counted eke,
the chieft Frende of all,
What great mishap, what scourge of
minde
or grieve hath the befall?

That hath the brought in such a plight
farre from thy wonted guyse?
What meanes this countenance all besprent
with teres? these wretched eies
This mournynge looke, this Vesture sad
this wrethe of Wyllow tree,
(Vnhappy man) why doste thou wepe
what chaunce hath altered the?
Tell tell, me soone, I am thy frende,
Disclose to me thy gryefe,
Be not afrayde, for frendes do serue,
to gyue theyr Frenendes relyefe.

Faustus.

The wofull cause of all my hurte,
good *Felix* longe agoe,
Thou knewst full well: I nede not now
by wordes to double woe,
Synce that (alas) all hope is past
synce gryefe, and I am one,
And synce the Ladye of my lyfe,
(my faute) I haue forgone,
What woldst you haue me do (oh frend?)
to Ioye? in such dystres?

Naye pleasures quyte I banish here,
 and yelde to Heuynes,
 Let gryefes torment me euermore,
 let neuer Cares awaye.
 Let neuer Fortune turne her wheale
 to gyue me blyffull daye.
 Loue hath me scourged: I am content
 lament not thou my state,
 Let spyght on me take vengeaunce nowe
 let me be torne with hate.
 Let her enioye, her happye lyfe,
 a Flowre of golden hewe,
 That closeth when the Son doth set,
 and spreds with Phebus newe.
 Syth from my Garlande now is falne,
 this famouse Flowre swete:
 Let Wyllows wynde aboute my hed,
 (a Wrethe for Wretches mete)
 Fye *Faustus*, let not Fancie fonde,
 in the beare suche a swaye,
 Expell Affections from thy mynde,
 and dryue them quyght awaye.
 Embrace thine Auncient Lybertie,
 let Bondage vyle be fled:
 Let Reason rule, thy crased Brayne,
 place Wyt, in Folies steade.
 Synce she is gone, what remedye?
 why shuldest thou so lament?
 Wilt thou destroy thy self with tears
 and she to pleasures bent?
 Gyue eare to me, and I wyll shoue
 the remedies for Loue
 That I haue learned longe agoe:
 and in my youth dyd proue.
 Such remedies as soone shall quenche
 the flames of Cupids Fyre,
 Suche remedies as shall delaye,
 the Rage of fonde Desyre.

*A Marys
golde.*

Felix.

For *Faustus* yf thou folow styll,
 the blynded God to please,
 And wylt not feke, by Reasons Rule,
 to purchase thyne owne ease,
 Long canst thou not thy frends enioy
 but byd them all farewell.
 And leaue thy lyfe, and giue thy foule
 to depeft fluds of Hell.
 Leaue of therfore, betymes and let
 Affection beare no iwayne,
 And now at fyrft the Fyre quench
 before it further straye,
 Eche thyng is eafely made to obaye,
 whyle it is yong and grene,
 The tender twyg, that now doth bend
 at length refuseth cleane.
 The feruent Fyre, that flamyng fyrft,
 may lytell water drenche,
 When as it hath obtayned tyme,
 whole Ryuers can not quenche:
 Forfake the Town, (my *Faustus* deare)
 and dwell, vpon this playne,
 And tyme shall heale, thy festryng wound
 and Absence banysh Payne.
 About all thynges fly Idlenes,
 For this doth dowble strength,
 To Louers flams, and makes them rage,
 tyl all be loft at length,
 Here in thes felds, are pleasaunt things
 to occupye thy brayn,
 Be hold: how fpryng reuyues agayn,
 that winter late had flayne,
 Behold: the plefaunt Hylles adournd,
 with dyuers colours fayre,
 Geue eare to *Scillas* lufly songes,
 reioyfyng in the ayr,
 What pleasure canst thou more defyre,
 then here is for to fe:

Egloga

Thy lusty yewes, with many a lam,
Lo: whear they wayt on the,
Thynke not vpon that cursed face,
that makes the thus her slaue
But well regard the pleasaunt lyfe,
that here thou seest me haue,
Whan I long tyme a go, did feale,
the flames of *Cupids* fyre,
These meanes Lo thou I practised,
to cure my fond desyre.
I fyrst wayed with my selfe,
How fond a thyng it seemd,
To let my heart lye there in chaynes,
where I was nought esteamd.
And how with flames I burnt for her,
that passed nought for me,
And how, these eyes encreast my harmes
that fyrst her face did se,
With penyfe heart full freight with thoughts,
I fled from thence away,
And though that Loue bad tourne my steppes.
yet wold I neuer stay,
But from that foule infectyue ayer,
wher first I tooke my fore,
I hyed in hast, and shund the place,
to se for euer more.
Eache letter that I had receyued
from her, I cast away,
And tokens all, I threw them down,
to my no small dysmay.
Then busyed I my selfe in thyngs
that myght me moste delyght,
And sought the chieffst means I could,
to helpe my weryed spryght.
Somtyme I wold behold the fyelds,
and Hylles that thou doste se,
Somtime I wold betraye the Byrds,
that lyght on lymed tree,
Especially in Shepfare tyme,
when thicke in flockes they flye,

One wold I take, and to her Leg,
 a lymed Lyne wold tye,
 And where ye flock flew thickeſt, there
 I wold her caſt awaye,
 She ſtrayght vnto the reſt wold hye,
 amongſt her Mates to playe.
 And preaſyng in the mydſte of them,
 with Lyne and Lyme, and all,
 With cleuyng wyngs, entangled faſt.
 they downe togyther fall.
 Somtyme I wold the lytel Fyſh:
 with bayted Hooke beguyle:
 Somtyme the craftye Foxe I wold,
 deceyue for all his wyle:
 Somtyme the Wolfe, I wold purſue,
 ſomtyme the fomyng Boore:
 And whan with labour all the daye,
 my weryed Lymys were ſoore.
 Than reſt and ſlepe I ſtraightway fought
 no Dreames dyd me afraye:
 Tormented nought with care, I paſt
 the lyngrying nyght awaye.
 And thus I cleane forgot: in tyme,
 the dotyng Dayes I ſawe,
 And freed my ſelf, to my great Ioye,
 from Yoke of Louers Lawe.
 More of this ſame, I wyll the tell,
 the next tyme here we mete,
 And ſtronger Medycines wyll I gyue,
 to purge that Venym ſwete.
 Beholde the Daye is ſlypt awaye,
 and Starres do faſt appeare,
 Loe where *Calisto* Virgin ones,
 doth ſhyne in Skies ſo cleare.
 Loe where olde *Cepheus* walks about,
 with twynying Serpent bye,
 We wyll no lenger heare abyde,
 But hence wyll homwarde hye.

Egloga septima.

Silvanus.

Sirenus.

Selnagia



*S*irenus shephard good and thou,
that haft yll lucke in loue,
The cause of al my hurt by whom
my futes could neuer proue.
God neuer let that I shuld seeke,
to be reuenged of the,
For whan I might haue ben with ease,
yet wold not suffer me
The Loue that I, *Diana* bare,
on the to showe my Spyte :
On the in whom my Ladye fayre,
had once her whole delyght,
If thy myshaps do not me greue,
My mischiefs neuer ende.
Thynke not *sirenus* that bycause,
Diana was thy frend,
I beare the worser wyl assure thy self
so base my loue neuer semde
That onely I shuld fauour her.
but all that she esteemde.

Siren.

Thou eyther art *siluanus* borne,
Example for to gyue,
To vs that know not how,
whan Fortune frownes to lyue,
Or els hath Nature placed in the
so strong and stoute a mynde.
Suffysyng not, thyne yls alone
to beare, but meanes to fynde,

In Mr. Huth's copy—though the signatures are regular—the first *two* pages of the final original impression down to, *she kyld a faythfull frende*, on the next page are omitted: being represented by a blank page. They have been supplied by the kindness of W. A. Wright, Esq., M.A., from the copy in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge

That may the Griefes of others help,
I fe thou art so bent,

That Fortune can the not amase,
For all her mysciefes ment,

I promys the *siluanus* heare,
tyme playne in the doth show,

How dayly she discouers things,
that erst dyd men not know.

I can not beare the Gryefes I feale,
my force is all to faynt,

I neuer could as thou canst flynt,
the teares of my complaynt.

Diana hath procured the paynes,
that I shall neuer ende,

When fyrst she fast her troth to me,
she kyld a faythfull frende.

Siluan. I meruayle how she could so soone,
put the out of her mind,

I well remembre synce thou wentste
alone I dyd her fynd.

In place that sorow semde to shape,
where no man stood her nye,

But onely (I vnhappy wretche,)
that herd her wofull crye,

And this with teares alowde she sayd,
O wretche in yll tyme borne.

What chaunce hast thou? that thus thou hast
Sirenius swete forlorne.

Gyue ouer pleasures now,

Let neuer Ioye the please,

Seke all the cruell meanes thou canst
that may thy hart dysease.

Whan thou doste hym forget I wysh,
all mischifes on the lyght,

And after death, the Fendes of Hell,
torment thy lyuyng spryght.

Siren. What man wold here beleue?
that she that thus could speake,

In fo shorte tyme as I haue bene
 awaye, wolde promys breake.
 O stedfastnes and Constancy,
 how seldome are you founde:
 In womens harts to haue your seats,
 Or long abydyng ground?
 Who looke how much more earnest they,
 at fyrst theyr hearts do set,
 So much more sooner euer more,
 where late they loued, forget:
 Full well could euer I beleue,
 all women gylty of this:
 Saue her alone, in whom I iudge,
 neuer nature wrought amis:
 But sins her maryage how she speeds
Siluan I pray the tell?

Siluan. Some say she lykes it very ill,
 and I beleue it well:
 For *Delius* he that hath her now,
 although he welthy be,
 Is but a lout and hath in hym,
 no hanfome qualytie:
 For as for all, suche thynges wherin,
 we Shepeheardes haue delyght,
 As in Quaiting, Leaping, Singing or
 to found a Bagpype ryght:
 In all these thinges he is but an Affe,
 and nothyng do he can,
 They saye tys qualities but tush,
 Its ryches makes a man:

Siren. What woman is that yat commeth here,
Siluan canst thou tell?

Siluan. Its one hath sped as well in Loue,
 as we, I knowe her well:
 She is one of fayre *Dianas* frendes,
 who keeps her beasts below,
 Not far from hence bi her thou maist
Dianas State wel know.

She loued hear a Shepheard cald,

Alanus longe a go :

Who fauers one *yfmenia* now,

the cause of al her wo :

Silrag. No place so fyt for the as this,
Lo heare *Siluanus* stands,
Who hath receaued lyke luck to thine
at cruel Fortunes hands,
This company befemes the well,
Fayr Shepheards both good deane,

Siluan. To the *Seluagia* eke of Hope,
Whom Loue hath spoyled cleane :
A thousande better dayes I wysh,
than thou hast had before,

Selrag. At length may better Fortune fall,
For worfe can not be more.

To truste the fayned words of men,
Loe, thus poore women speeds.

Siluan. And men do smarte not through your words
but your vnconstant deeds.

For you when earnestlyest you loue,
no thyng can chaunce so lyght.

But yf a toye com in your Brayne,
your mynde is altered quight.

If we but ones, absent our selues,
the shortest tyme we maye,

So muche vnconstant is your minde

Loue foreth strayght awaye,

Example take *Sirenius* here

whom once *Diana* lou'd,

As all we know, and looke how soone
her mynd is now removd :

No, no, there is not one of you,
that constant can remayne :

Silrag. You iudge but of malicious hart,
and of a Ialouse brayne.

All thyngs you do your selues esteeme,
and men must beare no blame.

- Of your diffemblyng noughty deeds,
we women beare the fhame.
- Siren.* Fayre Damefell yf you can perceyue
Siluanus true doth faye
There is not one amongft you all,
but doth from reafon ftraye.
What is the caufe that women thus?
in theyr vnconftancye,
Do caft a man from hyeft hap,
to deepeft myferye?
Its nothyng els, I you affure,
but that you know not well,
What thing is loue, and what you haue,
in hand you can not tell.
Your fymple wyts are all to weake,
Vnfayned loue to know,
And therof doth forgetfulnes,
in you fo fhortly grow.
- Seluag.* *Sirenius* iudge not fo of vs,
our wyts be not fo bafe,
But that we know as well as you,
whats what in euery cafe.
And women eke, there are ynow
that could yf they were brought
Teache men to lyue, and more to loue,
yf loue myght well be taught,
And for all this, yet do I thynke,
No thyng can worfer be.
Than womens ftate, it is the worft,
I thynke of eche degree.
For yf they fhew but gentle words
you thynke for loue they dye.
And yf they fpeake not when you lift,
than ftrayght you fay, they are hye.
And that they ar, difdainfull Dames.
and if they chaunce to talke.
Than cownt you them for chatring Pies
whofe tongs muft alwayes walke.

And yf perhaps they do forbear,
and Sylence chaunce to keepe,
Than tush, she is not for company,
she is but a symple sheepe.
And yf they beare good wyll to one,
then strayght they are iudged nought.
And yf yll name to shun they leaue,
Vnconstant they are thought.
Who nowe can please these Ialouse heads,
the faute is all in you,
For women neuer wold chaunge their minds
yf men wold styll be true.

Siren. To this, I well could answere you,
but tyme doth byd me staye,
And women must the last worde haue
no man may say them naye.
Passe ouer this, and let vs here,
what lucke you haue had in loue,
And shoue yf euer loue of man,
your constaunt hart could moue.
No fytter place can be than this,
here maye you safely rest,
Thus fytting here, declare at large,
the secretes of your brest.

Silrag. Naye: lenger here we maye not byde,
but home we mvst awaye,
Loe how the Son denies his Beames
depriuynge vs of daye.

Egloga octaua.

Coridon.

Cornix.



Ow ragethe *Titan* fyerce aboue
his Beames on earth do beate.
Whose hote reflection maks vs feale
an ouer feruent heate:
Wyth fyery Dog, he forward flames
hote Agues vp he dryues:
And sends them downe, with boylyng blud
to shorten Myfers lyues.
Loe, how the beasts, lyes vnder trees
how all thyng seekes the shade,
O blessed God, that some defence,
for euery hurte hast made,
Beholde this pleasaunte Brodeleaued Beech
and springing fountain cleare,
Heare shade ynough, here water cold
com *Cornix* rest we here,
And let vs songs begyn to syng,
our purs and harts be lyght.
We fere not we, the tomblyng world
we breake no sleaps by nyght.

Cornix.

Both place and tyme my *Coridon*
exhorteth me to synge,
Not of the wretched Louers lyues,
but of the immortall kynge.
Who gyues vs pasture for our beasts
and bleffieth our encrease:
By whom, while other cark and toyle
we lyue at home with ease.
Who keepes vs down, from climyng hye
wher honour breeds debate,

And here hath graunted vs to lyue
in fymple Shephards fstate,
A lyfe that fure doth fare exceade,
eche other kynd of lyfe :
O happy fstate, that doth content,
How farre be we from ftryfe?
Of hym therfore, me lyft to fynge,
and of no wanton toyes,
For hym to loue, and hym to prayfe,
furmounts all other Ioyes.
O Shephards leaue *Cupidoes* Camp,
the ende wherof is vyle,
Remoue Dame *Venus* from your eies
and harken here a whyle.
A God there is, that guyds the Globe,
and framde the fyckle Spheare,
And placed hath, the Starres aboue,
that we do gafe on here,
By whom we lyue, (vnthankful beafts)
by whom we haue our health,
By whom we gayne our happy fstates
by whom we get our wealth.
A God : that fends vs that we nede,
a God : that vs defends.
A God : from whom the Angels hye,
on mortall men attends.
A God : of fuche a Clemencie,
that who fo hym doth loue
Shall here be fure to reft a whyle,
and alwayes reft aboue.
But we, for hym do lytell care,
His Heafts we nought efteme,
But hunt for thyngs that he doth hate
moft pleafaunt thofe do feme,
(Vnthankfull myfers) what do we ?
what meane we thus to ftraye?
From fuche a God, fo mercyfull,
to walke a worfer waye?

Maye nought his benefyts procure?
 maye nought his mercyes moue?
 Maye nothyng bynde, but nedes we must?
 gyue hate to hym for loue?
 O happy (ten tymes) is the man,
 (a Byrde full rare to fynde)
 That loueth God with all his hart,
 and kepes his lawes in mynde.
 He shalbe blest in all his works,
 and safe in euery tyme,
 He shall swete quietnes enioye,
 whyle other smarte for Cryme.
 The threatnyng chaunces of the world
 shall neuer hym annoye.
 When Fortune frowns on foolish men
 he shalbe sure to ioye.
 For why? the Aungels of the Lorde,
 shall hym defende alwayes,
 And fet hym free, at euery harmes,
 and hurts at all assayes.
 Euen he that kept the Prophet safe,
 from mouthes of Lyons wylde,
 And he that once preferued in Flags,
 the fely suckyng Chylde,
 The God that fed, by Rauens Byll,
 the Teacher of his worde,
 Shall hym (no doubt) in safetie keepe,
 from Famyn, Fyre, and Sworde.
 Not he, whom Poets old haue faynd,
 to lyue in Heauen hye,
 Embracyng Boyes : (O fylthy thyng)
 in beastly Lecherye.
 Nor *Iuno* she : (that wrinkled Iade,)
 that Quene of Skyes is calde,
 Nor soleyn *Saturn* Churlysh Chuffe,
 with Scalpe of Cancre bald.
 Nor fumyng Foole, with fyery face,
 that moues the fyghters mynd.

David.
[? *Daniel.*]

Moses.

Elias.

Jupiter.

Iuno.

Saturn.

Mars.

Venus Nor Venus she : (that wanton wench)
Cupid. that guyds the Shoter blynd.
 Can the defende : as God wyll do,
 for they were synfull fooles,
Homerus. Whom fyrst ye blynd hye witted Greke
 brought in to wyfe mens Scooles.
 No none of these, but God alone,
 ought worthyp for to haue,
 For they for all theyr Honour ones,
 rest yet in stynkyng Graue.
 Heare hast thou heard, the happy state
 of them that lyue in feare,
 Of God : and loue hym best : now lyst,
 his foes reward to heare,
 And fyrst know thou that euery man,
 that from this God doe goe,
 And folows lust, hym he accountes,
 to be his deadly foe,
 This myghty Kyng of whom we talk,
 as he is mercyfull,
 And suffers long, reuengyng slow,
 So when we be thus dull,
 That we wyl not perceauie in tyme,
 the goodnes of his grace,
 His fauour straight, he doth withdraw
 and tournes a way his face.
 And to him selfe then doth he say,
 How long shall I permit
 These stubburne beastes, for to rebell ?
 and shall I loue them yet,
 That hate me thus ? or haue I nede
 theyr louynge mynds to craue ?
 I aske no more but onely loue,
 and that I can not haue.
 Well, wel I wil not care for them,
 that thus do me dyspyse,
 Let them go lyue, euen as they lyst,
 I turne away myne eyes.

When God hath thus sayd to him self
 Then doth the braynlesse foole,
 Cast Brydle of, and out he runnes,
 neglectynge vertues Scoole,
 Then doth the Deuyl geue him lyne,
 and let him rune at large,
 And Pleasure makes his Mariner,
 to row in vyces Barge,
 Then vp the Sayles of wilfulnes.
 he hoyfes hie in hast,
 And fond Affection blowes hym forth,
 a wynd that *Pluto* plaist,
 Then cuttes he swyft, the seas of sin,
 and through the Chanell deape,
 With Ioyful mynd, he fleets a pace,
 whom Pleasure bryngs a fleape,
 Then who so happy thinks hym selfe?
 who dreames of ioy but he?
 Tush, tush, sayeth he: to thynk of God,
 In age suffiseth me.
 Now wil I passe my pleasaunt youth,
 Such toyes becomes this age,
 And God shall followe me sayth he,
 I wyll not be his page,
 I wyll be prowde, and looke a loft,
 I wyll my bodye decke,
 With costly clothes, a boue my state
 who then dare gyue me checke?

Coridon. Garments som time, so gard a knaue,
 that he dare mate a Knyght,
 Yet haue I sene a *Nec* in hemp,
 For Checking often lyght.

Cornix. The Peacocks plume shal not me pas
 that nature finely framde
 For coulourd fylkes shal fet me fourth,
 that nature shalbe shamde,
 My Sworde shal get me valiant fame,
 I wyll be *Mars* out ryght,

And *Mars* you know, must *Venus* haue,
to recreate his spryght.
I wyll oppresse the symple knaue,
shall Slaues be fawfy now?
Nay: I wyll teache the nedy Dogges,
with Cappe to crowche, and bow.
Thus fareth he, and thus he lyues,
No whyt estymyng God,
In health, in ioy, and lustynes,
free from the smartyng Rod,
But in the midst of all his myrth,
whyle he suspecteth least,
His happy chaunce, begyns to chaunge
and eke his fleetyng feast,
For death (that old deuouryng Wolf)
whom goodmen nothyng feare,
Coms saylyng fast, in Galley blacke,
and whan he spyes hym neare,
Doth boorde hym strayght, and grapels fast
And than begyns the fyght,
In ryot leapes, as Captayne chiefe,
and from the Maynmaist ryght,
He downward coms, and surfet than
assayleth by and by,
Then vyle deseases forward shoues,
with paynes and gryefe therby,
Lyfe stands aloft, and fyghteth hard,
but pleasure all agaste.
Doth leaue his ore, and out he flyes,
then death approacheth fast.
And giues the charge so fore, yat needs
must lyfe begyn to flye,
Then farewell all. The wretched man
with Caryen Corse doth lye,
Whom Deth hymself flyngs ouer bord,
amyd the Seas of syn,
The place wher late, he swetly swam,
now lyes he drowned in.

Egloga octaua

Contynuall torment hym awaytes,
 (a Monſter vyle to tell)
 That was begot of Due Deſert,
 and raygneth now in Hell,
 With gredy mouth he alwayes feeds
 vpon the Syndrownd ſoule,
 Whoſe gredy Pawes, do neuer ceaſe,
 in ſynfull fluds to prowle.
 Loe. This the ende, of euery fuche
 as here lyues luſtylye
 Neglectyng God thou ſeeſt, in vyce.
 do lyue. in ſyn do dye.
 What ſhuld I ſpeke of al theyr harms
 that happens them in lyfe ?
 Theyr Conſcience prickt, theyr barren blud
 theyr toyle, their grief, their ſtryfe,
 With miſchiefes heaped many a one,
 which they do neuer trye.
 That Loue and Feare the myghty God,
 that rules and raynes on hye,
 To long it weare, to make diſcourſe,
 and *Phebus* downe deſcends,
 And in the Clowdes his beams doth hyde
 which tempeſt fure portends,
 Looke how the beaſtes begin to fling,
 and caſt theys heades on hye,
 The Hearonſhew mountes aboue the clouds
 ye Crowes ech wher do cry
 All this ſhowes rayn, tyme byds vs go
 com *Coridon* awaye,
 Take vp thy Staſſe, fetch in thy beaſts
 let vs go whyle we maye.
Coridon. *Cornix* agreed, go thou before,
 yon curſed Bull of myne
 I muſt go dryue: he neuer bydes,
 among my Fathers Kyne.

Finis Eglogæ octauæ.

EPYTAPHES.

¶ *An Epytaphe of the Lorde Sheffeldes death.*



Hen Brutysh broyle, and rage of war
in Clownysh harts began
When Tigres floute, in Tanners bonde
vnmuffled all they ran,
The Noble Sheffeyld Lord by byrth
and of a courage good,
By clubbish hands, of crabbed Clowns
there spent his Noble blud.
His noble byrth auayled not,
his honor all was vayne,
Amyd the prease, of Mastye Curres,
the valyant Lorde was slayne.
And after fuche a forte (O ruth,)
that who can teares suppressse.
To thynke yat Dunghyll Dogs shuld dawnt
the Floure of worthynes.
Whyle as the rauenyng Wolues he prayed
his gylteles lyfe to saue.
A bluddy Butcher byg and blunt,
a vyle vnweldy knaue
With beastly blow of boysterous byll
at hym (O Lorde) let dryue,
And cleft his head, and sayd therwith
shalt thou be leste alyue?
O Lorde that I had present ben,
and Hectors force withall,
Before that from his Carlysh hands,
the cruell Byll dyd fall.
Then shulde that peasaunt vyle haue felt
the clap vpon his Crowne,
Then shuld haue dazed his dogged hart
from dryuyng Lordes adowne.

Epytaphes.

Then shuld my hands haue saued th y lyfe
 good Lord whom deare I loued
 Then shuld my hart in doutfull case,
 full well to the ben proued,
 But all in vayne thy death I wayle,
 thy Corps in earth doth lye.
 Thy kyng and Countrey for to serue
 thou dydste not feare to dye.
 Farewel good Lord, thy deth bewayle
 all suche as well the knewe,
 And euerye man laments thy case:
 and *Googe* thy death doth rewe.

¶ *An Epytaphe of M. Shelley
 slayne at Musselbroughe.*

Van Mars had moued mortall hate
 and forced fummysh heate
 And hye *Bellona* had decreed,
 to fyt with Sworde in Seate,
 The Scottes vntrue with fyghtynge hande,
 theyr promys to denye,
 Affembled fast, and England thought,
 the trothe with them to trye.
 Chose *Musclebroughe* theyr fyghtynge place
 amynd those barrayne fyelds
 Theyr breche of fayth, there not to try
 with trothe, but trotheles Shyeldes
 In battayle braue, and Armye strong
 Encamped sure they laye,
 Ten Scottes to one (a dredeful thyng
 a dolfull fyghtyng daye.)
 That Englysh men were all agaste,
 with quakyng staues in hande.
 To se theyr enemyes lye so neare,
 and death with them to stande.

No other remedye there was,
but fyght it out or flye.
And who shuld fyrst the Onset gyue,
was sure therin to dye.
Thus al dismayde, and wrapt in feare
with doutfull mynde they stande,
If best it be, with flyght of foote,
to stryue or fyght of hande.
Tyll at the length, a Captayn stoute.
with hawtye mynde gan speake.
O Cowards all, and maydly men
of Courage faynt and weake,
Vnworthye com of Brutus race,
to this your manhode gon,
And is there none you Dastardes all,
that dare them set vpon.
Then Shelly all inflamed with heate
with heate of valyaunt mynde,
No Cowardes we, nor maydly men,
ne yet of Dastards kynde,
I wold you wyfte dyd euer com,
but dare be bolde to trye,
Our manhode heare, thoughe nought appeare
but deth to all mens eye
And with these wordes (O noble hart)
no longer there he stayde,
But forth before them all he sprang
as one no whyt dismayed
With charged staffe on fomyng horse
his Spurres with heeles he strykes,
And forewarde ronnes with swiftye race,
among the mortall Pykes
And in this race with famous ende,
to do his Countrey good,
Gaue Onset fyrst vpon his Foes,
and lost his vitall blud.

¶ *An Epytaphe of Maister
Thomas Phayre.*

He hawtye verse, yat *Maro* wrote
 made Rome to wonder muche
 And meruayle none for why the Style
 and waightynes was fuche,
 That all men iudged *Parnassus* Mownt
 had clefted her selfe in twayne.
 And brought forth one, that seemd to drop
 from out *Mineruaes* brayne.
 But wonder more, maye Bryttayne great
 wher *Phayre* dyd florysh late,
 And barreyne tong with swete accord
 reduced to fuche estate :
 That *Virgils* verse hath greater grace
 in forrayne foote obtaynde,
 Than in his own, who whilst he lyued
 eche other Poets staynde.
 The Noble H. *Hawarde* once,
 that raught eternall fame,
 With mighty Style, did bryng a pece
 Of *Virgils* worke in frame,
 And *Grimaold* gaue the lyke attempt,
 and *Douglas* wan the Ball,
 whose famous wyt in Scottyshe ryme
 had made an ende of all.
 But all these same did *Phayre* excell,
 I dare presume to wryte,
 As muche as doth *Appolloes* Beames.
 the dymmeft Starre in lyght.
 The enuyous fates (O pytie great,
 had great disdayne to se,
 That vs amongst there shuld remayn
 so fyne a wyt as he,

And in the mydst of all his toyle,
dyd force hym hence to wende,
And leaue a Worke vnperfyd fo,
that neuer man shall ende.

¶ *An Epytaphe of the Death
of Nicolas Grimaold.*

BEholde this fle=tyng world how al things fade
Howe euery thyng
doth passe and weare awaye,
Eche state of lyfe,
by comon course and trade,
Abydes no tyme,
but hath a passyng daye.
For looke as lyfe,
that pleasaunt Dame hath brought,
The pleasaunt yeares,
and dayes of lustynes,
So Death our Foe,
consumeth all to nought,
Enuyeng these,
with Darte doth vs oppresse,
And that whiche is,
the greatest gryfe of all,
The gredye Grype,
doth no estate respect,
But wher he comes,
he makes them down to fall,
Ne staves he at,
the hie sharpe wytted sect.
For if that wytt,
or worthy Eloquens,
Or learnyng deape,
coule moue hym to forbear,

O *Grimaold* then,
 thou hadste not yet gon hence
 But heare hadest sene,
 full many an aged yeare.
 Ne had the Mu=
 ses losse so fyne a Floure,
 Nor had *Miner=*
ua wept to leaue the so,
 If wyfdome myght
 haue fled the fatall howre,
 Thou hadste not yet
 ben suffred for to go,
 A thousande doltysh
 Geese we myght haue sparde,
 A thousande wytles
 heads, death might haue found
 And taken them,
 for whom no man had carde,
 And layde them lowe,
 in deepe obliuious grounde,
 But Fortune fa=
 ours Fooles as old men saye
 And lets them lyue,
 and take the wyse awaye.

¶ *Finis.*

SONETTES.

¶ To *Mayster* Alexander Nowell.

He Muses ioye,
and well they may to fe,
So well theyr labour com to good successe,
That they sustayned long agoe in the,
Minerua smyles,
Phebus can do no lesse,
But ouer all,
they chyefly do reioyse,

That leauyng thyngs,
which are but fond and vayne,
Thou dyddest chuse,
(O good and happy choyse)
In sacred Scoles,
thy luckye yeares to trayne,
By whiche thou hast
obtaynde (O happy thyng)
To learne to lyue,
whyle other wander wyde,
And by thy lyfe,
to please the immortall kyng,
Then whiche so good,
nothyng can be applyed,
Lawe gyues the gayne,
and Phyfycke fyls the Purse,
Promotions hye,
gyues Artes to many one,
But this is it,
by whiche we scape the Curse,

And haue the blys
 of God, when we be gone.
 Is this but one=
 ly Scriptures for to reade?
 No, no. Not talke,
 but lyfe gyues this in deade.

¶ *To Doctor Bale.*

Good aged *Bale*:
 That with thy hoary heares
 Dost yet perfyte,
 to turne the paynefull Booke,
 O happye man,
 that hast obtaynde suche yeares,
 And leavst not yet,
 on Papers pale to looke,
 Gyue ouer now
 to beate thy weryed brayne,
 And rest thy Pen
 that long hath laboured soore:
 For aged men
 vnfytt sure is suche paine,
 And the beseems
 to laboure now no more,
 But thou I thynke
 Don Platoes part will playe
 With Booke in hand,
 to haue thy dyeng dave.

¶ *Finis.*

¶ To M. Edwarde Cobham.

Olde *Socrates*,
 whose wysdome dyd excell,
 And past the reache,
 of wyfest in his tyme,
 Surmounted all,
 that on the earth dyd dwell,
 That Craggye Hyls,
 of vertue hie dyd clyme,
 That *Socrates*,
 my *Cobham* dyde allowe,
 Eche man in youth,
 hym selfe in Glasse to vew,
 And wyld them oft,
 to vse the same, but how ?
 Not to delyght,
 in forme of fadyng hew.
 Nor to be proude
 therof, as many be,
 But for to stryue,
 by beautie of the mynde,
 For to adourne,
 the beautie he doth se.
 If warlyke forme,
 Dame Nature hym assygnde,
 By vertuous lyfe,
 than countenaunce for to get,
 That shall deface,
 the fayrest of them all,
 Suche Beautie as
 no age nor yeares wyll fret :
 That flyes with fame.
 whan fyckle forme doth fayle,
 Thus muche I saye,
 that here to the present,

My wordes a Glasse
for the to looke vpon.
To the whom God,
in tender yeares hath lent,
A towardenes,
that maye be mused vpon,
Suche towardenes,
as in more grauer yeares,
Doth fure a hope,
of greater thyngs pretende.
Thy noble mynde,
that to thy frendes appeare,
Doth shoue the blud,
wherof thou doste descende,
The gentlenes,
thou vvest vnto all suche,
As smallye haue
deserued good wyll of the,
Doth shoue the grace,
thou hast that fure is muche,
As euer yet,
in any I dyd se,
That wyt as rype,
as Nature well can gyue,
Declares a grea=
ter hope than all the rest,
That shall remayne,
to the whilst thou doste lyue,
In desperate yls,
a Medycyne euer prest.
Thy good behauyour,
of thy selfe in place
Wherfoeuer that
thou chauncest for to lyght,
So much both beautie,
mynde and wyt doth grace
As well can be
requyred of any wyght.

What resteth now?
 but onely God to prayse,
 Of whom thou hast
 receaued these Gyftes of thynē,
 So shalt thou long,
 lyue heare with happye dayes,
 And after Death,
 the starrye Skyes shall clynne,
 Let noughtye men,
 saye what they lyst to the,
 Trade thou thy selfe,
 in seruyng hym aboue,
 No fweter fer=
 uyce can deuyfed be,
 Whom yf thou fearst,
 and faythfully doste loue,
 Be sure no thyng,
 on earth shall the annoye,
 Be sure he wyll,
 the from eche harme defende,
 Be sure thou shalt,
 long tyme thy lyfe enioye,
 And after ma=
 ny yeares to haue a blessed ende.

¶ *Finis.*

¶ *Of Edwardes of the Chappell.*

 Euyne *Camenes*
 that with your sacred food,
 Haue fed and fo=
 sterde vp from tender yeares,
 A happye man,
 that in your fauour stooode
Edwards in Courte
 that can not fynde his feares

Your names be blest,
 that in this present age
 So fyne a head,
 by Arte haue framed out
 Whom some hereaf-
 ter helpt by Poets rage,
 Perchaunce maye matche,
 but none shall passe (no doubt)
 O *Plautus* yf
 thou wert alyue agayne,
 That Comedies
 so fynely dydste endyte.
 Or *Terence* thou
 that with thy plesaunt brayne,
 The hearers mynde
 on stage dydst much delyght.
 What wold you say
 fyrs if you should beholde,
 As I haue done
 the doyngs of this man?
 No word at all
 to sweare I durst be bolde,
 But burne with teares,
 that which with myrth began,
 I meane your bookes,
 by which you gate your name,
 To be forgot,
 you wolde commit to flame.
 Alas I wolde
Edwards more tell thy prayse,
 But at thy name
 my muse amased stayer.

To L. Blundeston.

Some men be coun-
 styd wyse that well can talke :
 And some because

they can eche man begyle.
 Some forbecaufe
 they know well chese from chalke,
 And can be fure,
 weepe who fo lyft to fmyle.
 But (Blundfton) hym
 I call the wyfely wyght,
 Whom God gyues grace
 to rule affections ryght.

*The Aunfwere of L. Blundeston
 to the fame.*

Affections seekes
 hygh honours frayle estate,
 Affections doth
 the golden meane reprove.
 Affections turns
 the frendly hart to hate,
 Affections breeds
 without discretion Loue,
 Both wyse and
 happye (*Googe*) he maye be hyght,
 Whom God gyues grace,
 to rule affections ryght.

¶ *To Alexander Neuell.*

The lytell Fysh,
 that in the streame doth fleet
 With brode forth stret-
 ched Fyns for his disporte
 When as he spyces,
 the Fysshes bayte so fwete,
 In haste he hyes,
 fearynge to com to shorte,

But all to foone
 (alas) his gredy mynde,
 By rash attempt,
 doth bryng hym to his bane,
 for where he thought
 a great relyefe to fynde,
 By hydden hooke,
 the fymple fole is tane.
 So fareth man,
 that wanders here and theare,
 Thynkyng no hurt
 to happen hym therbye,
 He ronnes amayne,
 to gafe on Beauties cheare,
 Takes all for golde
 that glyfters in the eye,
 And neuer leaues
 to feade by lookyng long,
 On Beauties Bayte,
 where Bondage lyes enwrapt,
 Bondage that makes
 hym to fynge an other fong,
 And makes hym curfe
 the bayte that hym entrapte.
Neuell to the,
 that loueft their wanton lookes,
 Feade on the bayte,
 but yet beware the Hookes.

Alexander Neuells Answer to the same.

IT is not curfed *Cupids* Dart :
 Nor *Venus* cancred Spyght,
 It is not vengeance of the Gods
 That wretched harts doth fmyght,
 With refleffe rage of carefull Loue.
 No, No, thy Force alone

Affection fond, doth styr these flames.
 Thou caufest vs to mone
 And waile, and curs our wretched flats.
 Our thryfe vnhappy plights,
 Our fighes, and powdred fobs with tears,
 Our greuous gronyng Sprights,
 Thy hateful Malice doth procure :
 O Fancye flamyng Feend
 Of Hel. For thou in outwarde shape,
 And colour of a frende
 Dost by thy Snares and flymed Hooks
 entrap the wounded Harts :
 From whence these Hellike torments fpryng,
 and euer greauyng Smarts.
 Whence Gripe of minde, with chaunged chere
 Whence face befmeard with teares.
 Whence thousand mischiefs more, wherwith
 fuche Myfers liues outweares.
 Our gafyng eyes on Bewties bayt
 do worke our endles bane.
 Our eyes I fay doo worke our woo,
 Our eyes procure our paine.
 These are the Traps to vexed mynds
 Here Gyns and Snares do lye.
 Here fyre and flames by Fancie framde,
 In breft doo broyle and frye.
 O *Googe* the Bayte fone fpyed is.
 Soone vewd their wanton lookes.
 Wheron to feede, and yet to fhun,
 The priuy lurkyng hookes,
 Their pain, Their toile, Their labour is
 There There lyes endles strife.
 O happy than that Man account,
 Whose well directed Lyfe
 Can fly those yls, which fancy flirs,
 And lyue from Bondage free.
 A *Phoenix* ryght on yearth (no doubtc)
 A Byrde full rare to fee.

¶ *To M. Henrye Cobham, of the
most blessed state of Lyfe.*

THe happyest lyfe
that here we haue,
My *Cobham* yf
I shall defyne,
The goodlyest state,
twyخته byrth and graue,
Most gracious
dayes and swetest tyme,
The fayrest face,
of fadynge Lyfe,
Race ryghtlyest ronne
in ruthfull wayes,
The safest meanes
to shun all stryfe :
The surest Staffe,
in fyckle Dayes :
I take not I
as some do take,
To gape and gawne,
for Honours hye,
But Court and
Cayser to forsake,
And lyue at home,
full quyetye,
Remembreth thou ?
what he once sayde,
Who bad, Courte not
in any case,
For Vertue is,
in Courtes decayed,
And Vyce with States,
hath chyefest place,

Not Courte but Countreye
I do iudge,
Is it wheare lyes,
the happyest lyfe,
In Countreye growes,
no gratynge grudge,
In Countreye standes
not sturdye stryfe,
In Countreye,
Bacchus hath no place,
In Countreye
Venus hath defecte,
In Countreye
Thrafo hath no grace,
In Countreye
fewe of *Gnatoes* Secte.
But these iame foure
and many more,
In Courte,
thou shalt be sure to fynde,
For they haue vowed,
not thence to goe,
Bycause in Courte,
dwels ydle mynde.
In Countreye
mayste thou safelye rest,
And flye all these,
yf that thou lyst,
The Countrey therfore,
iudge I best,
Where godly lyfe,
doth vyce resytle,
Where vertuous
exercyse with ioye,
Doth spende the yeares
that are to run,
Where Vyses fewe,
maye the annoye,
This lyfe is best
whan all is done.

¶ *To Alexander Neuell of the
bleſſed State of him that
feeles not the force of
Cupids flames.*

AS ofte as I
remembre with my ſelf,
The Fancies fonde,
that flame by foolyſh Loue,
And marke the Furies
fell, the blynded elſe
And Venus ſhe
that raynes ſo fore aboue,
As ofte as I
do ſe the wofull ſtate,
Of Louers all,
and eake their myſerye,
The ones deſy=
ryng mynde the others hate,
Trothe with the one,
with the other Trecherye,
So ofte ſay I,
that bleſſed in the wyght,
Yea *Neuell* bleſt,
and double bleſt agayne,
That can by rea=
ſon rule hys mynde a ryght,
And take fuche foo=
lyſh fadynge toyes for vayne.

¶ *Alexander Neuells Awnſwere
to the ſame.*

He plunged mind in floods of griefs
The Sences drowned quyght,
The Hart oppreſt. The fleſh conſumed
The chaunged ſtate outright.

The Body dried by broylyng blafe,
 Of preuy fchorchyng Flame.
 The doulfull Face. The countnaunce fad
 The drowping Courage tame.
 The Scaldyng fyghes. The greeuous groones
 The burning rage of fyre
 The ernest fute. The fruitles Toyle.
 The deepe and hot Defyre,
 The Braynes quight brufd and cruft with Cares.
 The euer duryng foore.
 The very paynes of Hell it felf,
 with thoufande mifchyefes moore,
 Which wounded Harts enflamed with Loue
 with Gryefe do ouerflow,
 And works theyr endles plage and fpight
 Tyll Death from thence do growe.
 All thefe conclude him blest (my *Googe*)
 And tribble blest agayne,
 That taught bi tract of Time can take
 Such fadyng Toyes for vayne.

¶ *To Maystresse A.*

S Ynce I fo long haue lyved in pain
 and burnt for loue of the,
 (O cruel hart) dofte thou no more
 'esteame the Loue of me,
 Regardst thou not, the health of hym?
 that the, aboue the reft
 Of Creatures all, and next to God
 hath dearest in his brest.
 Is pytie placed from the fo farre
 is gentlenes exylde?
 Haft thou ben fostred in the Caues,
 of Wolues or Lyons wylde?
 Haft thou ben fo? why then no force,
 the lesse I meruayle I,
 Such as the Damme, fuche is the yong
 experyence trewe doth trye.

Syth thou art of so fyerce a mynde,
why dyd not God then place
In the, with fuche a Tygers Harte,
a fowle yll fauerde face?
Sure for no other ende but that,
he lykes no Louers trade,
And the therfore a ragynge Fende,
an Angels face hath made.
Suche one as thou, was *Gorgon* ones
as auncient Poets tell,
Who with her Beautie mazed men,
and nowe doth raygne in Hell,
But mercye yet, of the I craue,
yf ought in the remayne,
And let me not so long the force,
of flamyng fyre sustayne,
Let pytie ioynde with beautie be,
so shall I not dysdayne,
My blud, my hart, my lyfe to spende
with toyle, with stryfe, and payne,
To do the good, my breath to loofe,
yf nede shall so requyre,
But for my seruyce and my paynes,
thou gyuest me hate for hyre.
Well now take this for ende of all
I loue and thou doste hate,
Thou lyuest in pleasures happely.
and I in wretched state.
Paynes can not last for euermore,
but tyme and ende wyll trye,
And tyme shall tell me in my age,
How youth led me awrye.
Thy face that me tormented, so,
in tyme shall sure decaye,
And all that I do lyke or loue,
shall vanysh quyte awaye,
Thy face in tyme shall wrynckled be,
at whiche I shall be glad,

To see thy forme transformed thus,
 that made me once so fad,
 Than shall I blame my foly moch
 and thanke the mightiest kyng
 That hath me saued tyll such a daye,
 to se so fonde a thyng.
 And tyll that tyme I wyll keepe close
 my flames and let them blase,
 Al' secretly within my brest,
 no man on me shall gase.
 I wyll not trespassse synfully,
 for God shall geue me grace
 To se the tyme wherin I shall
 neglecte thy folysh face,
 And tyll that tyme adieu to thee,
 God keepe thee far from me,
 And sende thee in that place to dwell,
 that I shall neuer see.

¶ *To George Holmeden of a
 ronnyng Heade.*

He greatest vyce
 that happens vnto men,
 And yet a vyce,
 that many comon haue,
 As auncient Wryters
 waye with sobre Pen,
 Who gaue theyr doome,
 by force of wysdom graue,
 The forest mayme,
 the greatest euyll sure,
 The vilest plague
 that Students can sustayne,
 And that whiche moste
 doth ygnoraunce procure.
 My *Holmeden* is
 to haue a ronnyng Brayne.

For who is he
 that leades more restles lyfe,
 Or who can euer
 lyue more yll bestead?
 In fyne who lyues,
 in greater Care and stryfe,
 Then he that hath,
 suche an vnstedfast hedde:
 But what is this?
 me thynkes I heare the say,
 Phyfition take,
 thine owne disease away.

¶ *To the Translation of Pallingen*

THe labour fwete,
 that I sustaynde in the,
 (O *Pallingen*)
 when I tooke Pen in hande,
 Doth greue me now,
 as ofte as I the se,
 But halfe hewd out
 before myne eyes to stande,
 For I must needes
 (no helpe) a whyle go toyle,
 In Studyes, that
 no kynde of muse delyght.
 And put my Plow,
 in grosse vntylled foyle,
 And labour thus,
 with ouer weryed Spryght,
 But yf that God,
 do graunt me greater yeares.
 And take me not
 from hence, before my tyme,
 The Muses nyne,
 the pleasaunt fyinging feares

Shall so enflame
 my mynde with lust to ryme,
 That *Palingen*
 I wyll not leaue the so,
 But fynyshe the
 accordyng to my mynd.
 And yf it be
 my chaunce away to go,
 Let some the ende,
 that heare remayne behynde.

¶ *The Harte absent.*

Wete muse tell me,
 Wher is my hart becom,
 For well I feele,
 it is from hence a way,
 My Sences all,
 doth sorrow so benumme:
 That absent thus,
 I can not lyue a Day.
 I know for troth,
 there is a specyall Place,
 Wher as it most,
 desyreth for to bee:
 For Oft it leaues,
 me thus in Dolfull case,
 And hether commes,
 at length a gayne to me?
 Woldest thou so fayne,
 be tolde where is thy Harte
 Sir Foole in place,
 wher as it shuld not be:
 Tyed vp so fast,
 that it can neuer starte?
 Tyll Wyfdom get,
 agayne thy Lybertye:
 In place wher thou,

as safe maist dwel swet daw?
 As may the harte,
 ly by the Lyons paw:
 And wher for thee,
 as much be sure they passe:
 As dyd the master
 ons for *Ejops* Affe.

¶ *To Alexander Neuell.*

IF thou canst banish Idle nes,
Cupidoes Bowe is broke, *Ouid.*
 And well thou mayst dyspyse his bronds
 cleane void of flame and smoke
 What moued the Kynge *Agistus* ons,
 to Loue with vyle excesse:
 The cause at hand doth streight appeare
 he lyued in Idlenes.

Finis.

¶ *The Aunswere of A. Neuell to the same.*

HHe lack of labour mayms ye mind,
 And wyt and Reason quyght exiles.
 And Reason fled. Flames Fancy blind.
 And Fancy she forthwith beguyles
 The Sensles wight: that swiftly fails
 Through deepest fluds of vyle excs.
 Thus vice abounds. Thus vertu quails
 By meanes of drowfy Idlenes.

¶ *To Maystresse D.*

NOt from the hye *Cytherion* Hyll
 nor from that Ladies throne
 From whens flies forth ye winged bov

yat makes some fore to grone.
 But nearer hence this token coms,
 from out the Dongeon deepe,
 Where neuer Plutto yet dyd raygne
 nor Proserpyne dyd sleepe.
 Wheras thy faithful Seruaunt liues.
 whom duetie moues aryght,
 To wayle that he so long doth lacke,
 his owne deare Maystres fyght.

¶ *Out of an olde Poet.*

FYe Fye, I lothe
 to speake wylt thou my lust,
 Compell me now,
 to doo so foule an acte.
 Nay rather God
 with Flame consume to dust.
 My carryon vyle,
 then I perfourme this facte
 Let rather thoughtes,
 that long, haue weryed me :
 Or fycknes fuche
 as Fancye fonde hath brought,
 O gapyng Hell,
 dryne me now downe to the,
 Let boylyng fyghes,
 consume me all to nought.

ONs musyng as I sat,
 and Candle burnyng bye,
 When all were husht I myght discern
 a symple felye Flye.

¶ That flewe before myne eyes,
 with free reioysyng Hart,
 And here and there, with wings did play
 as voyde of payne and smart,

¶ Somtyme by me she fat,
 when she had playde her fyll,
 And euer when she rested had
 aboute she flyttered styll.
 ¶ When I perceyued her well,
 reioysyng in her place,
 O happye Flye quoth I, and eake,
 O worme in happy case.
 ¶ Whiche two of vs is best?
 I that haue reason? no:
 But thou that reason art without
 and therwith voyde of woe.
 ¶ I lyue and so doste thou,
 but I lyue all in payne,
 And Subiect am to her alas,
 that makes my Gryefe her gayne.

[The following lines are added to this Poem, in the *Faultes escaped*, &c.,
 at the end of the original Edition.]

¶ Thou lyuest, but feelst no gryefe,
 no Loue doth the torment,
 A happye thyng for me it were,
 If God were so content.
 That thou with Pen, wert placed here
 and I sat in thy place,
 Then I shuld Ioye as thou dost nowe
 and thou shuldst wayle thy case.

When I do heare thy name,
 alas my hart doth ryse:
 And seekes fourthwith to se the salue
 that most contentes myne eys.
 But when I se thy Face,
 that hath procured my payne,

Then boyles my blud in euery part.
 and beates in euery vayne?
 Thy voice when I do heare,
 then collour comes and goes,
 Some tyme as pale as Earth I looke,
 some tyme as red as Rose.
 If thy sweete Face do smyle,
 then who so well as I?
 If thou but cast a scornefull looke,
 then out alas I dye.
 But styll I lyue in payne,
 my fortune wylleth so,
 That I shuld burne and thou yet know,
 no whytt of all my wo.

VNhappye tonge
 why dydste thou not consent
 When fyrst myne eyes
 dyd vewe that Princely face,
 To shew good wyll,
 that hart opprest than ment.
 And whylst tyme was,
 to fewe for present grace.
 O fayntyng Hart,
 why dydst thou then conceal?
 Thyne inwarde Fyers,
 that flamde in euery vayne,
 Whan pytie and
 gentlenes, were bent to heale.
 Why dydst thou not,
 declare thy ragyng payne?
 When well thou mightst
 haue moued her gentle mynde,
 Why dydste thou than,
 kepe backe thy wofull playn?

Thou knewste full well,
 redres is hard to fynde,
 Whan in thy owne
 affayres, thy corage faynts.
 But synce she is
 gon, bewaile thy grief no moore
 Synce thou thy felfe,
 wart Caufer of the Soore.

¶ *Oculi augent dolorem.*

Out of fyght, out of mynd.

THe oftener sene, the more I lust,
 The more I lust, the more I smart
 The more I smart, the more I trust,
 The more I trust, the heauyer hart,
 The heuy hart, breedes myne vnrest,
 Thy absence therfore, lyke I best.

The rarer sene, the lesse in mynde,
 The lesse in mynde, the lesser payne,
 The lesser payne, lesse gryefe I fynd,
 The lesser gryefe, the greater gayne,
 The greater gayne, the meryer I,
 Therfore I wysh thy fyght to flye.

The further of, the more I ioye.
 The more I ioye, the happyer lyfe,
 The happyer lyfe, lesse hurts annoy
 The lesser hurts, pleasure most ryfe,
 Suche pleasures ryfe, shall I obtayne
 When Distauce doth depart vs twaine.

¶ *Finis.*

Accuse not God, yf fancie fond,
do moue thy foolyshe brayne,
To wayle for loue, for thou thy selfe,
art cause of all thy payne.

¶ *Finis.*

Two Lynes shall tell the Gryefe
that I by Loue sustayne.
I burne, I flame, I faynt, I fryse,
of Hell I feele the payne.

¶ *Of the vnfortunate choyse
of his Valentyne.*

The Paynes that all the Furies fell
can cast from Lymbo lake,
Eche Torment of those Hellish brains
wher crawleth mani a snake,
Eche mischiefe that therin doth lye
eche smart that may be founde,
Flye from those feendish clawes a whyle
with flames breake vp the grounde,
Lyght here vpon this cursed hand,
make here your dwellyng place,
And plague the part, yat durst presume
his Mayster to disgrace.
Which thrust amonge a nombre of:
so many princely names,
And wher thy Maistres had her place
amongst the chiefeſt Dames,
Durſte thus presume to leue her there
and drawe a ſtraunger wyght,
And by thyne owne vnhappy draught
torment my pauleſd Spryght.

¶ *The vncertayntie of Lyfe.*

NO vayner thing ther can be found
 amynd this vale of ftryfe,
 As Auncient men reporte haue made
 then truste vncertayne lyfe.
 This tr[e]we we dayly fynde,
 by proofes of many yeares,
 And many tymes the trothe is tryed,
 by losse of frendly fears,
 Hope who so lyst in lyfe
 hath but vncertayne stay.
 As tayle of Ele that harder held,
 doth sooner slyde away.
 When least we thynk therof,
 most neare approcheth it.
 And sodaynly posses the place,
 wher lyfe before did fytt:
 How many haue byn seen,
 in Helth to go to rest,
 And yet eare mornyng tyde haue ben,
 with Cruell Death opprest,
 How many in their meales,
 Haue Ioyfully ben sett,
 That sodaynly in all their Feaste,
 hath yealded Earth theyr dett.
 Syth thus the lyfe is nought,
 that in this world we trust,
 And that for all the pompe and Pryde,
 the Bodie tournes to dust:
 Hope for the lyfe a boue,
 whiche far furmouteth all.
 With vertuous mind await the time
 When God, for vs doth call.

¶ *A Refusall.*

Syth Fortune fauoures not
 and al thynges backward go,
 And syth your mynd, hath so decreed,
 to make an end of woe.
 Syth now is no redresse,
 but hence I must a way,
 Farwele I wast no vayner wordes,
 I Hope for better day.

¶ *Of Maistres D S*

THy fyled wordes,
 yat from thy mouth did flow
 Thy modest looke
 with gesture of *Diane*.
 Thy curteous mynde,
 and althynges framed so.
 As answered well,
 vnto thy vertuous fame,
 The gentlenes
 that at thy handes I founde
 In straungers hou[s]e,
 all vnaquaynted I,
 Good S. hath
 my Hart to the so bounde,
 That from the can
 it not be forced to flye,
 In pledge wherof,
 my seruyce here I gyue
 Yf thou so wylte
 to serue the whylst I lyue.

¶ *Of Money*

GYue Money me, take
Frendshyp who so lyft,
For Friends are gon
 come once Aduersytie,
 When Money yet
 remayneth safe in Chest,
 That quickly can the
 bryng from myferye,
 Fayre face showe frendes,
 whan ryches do habounde,
 Come tyme of prooffe,
 farewell they must awaye,
 Beleue me well,
 they are not to be founde.
 If God but sende
 the once a lowrynge daye.
 Golde neuer starts
 asyde, but in dyftres,
 Fyndes wayes enoughe,
 to ease thyne heuynes.

¶ *Goyng towardses Spayne*

FArewell thou fertyll soyle,
 that *Brutus* fyrst out founde,
 When he poore soule, was driuen clean
 from out his Countrey ground.
 That Northward layst thy lusty fides
 amynd the ragyng Seas.
 Whose welthy Land doth foster vpp,
 thy people all in ease,
 While others scrape and carke abroad,
 theyr symple foode to gett.

And felye Soules toke all for good,
 that commeth to the Net.
 Which they with painfull paynes do py[n]ch.
 in barrain burning Realmes :
 While we haue all with out restreint
 a mong thy welthy streames.
 O blest of God thou Pleasaunt Ile,
 where welth her self doth dwell:
 Wherin my tender yeares I past
 I byd thee now farewell.
 For Fancy dryues me forth abroad,
 and byds me take delyght,
 In leuyng thee and raungyng far,
 to see some straunger fyght.
 And, sayth I was not framed heare
 to lyue at home with eas:
 But passyng forth for knowledge sake
 to cut the fomyng seas.

¶ *At Bonyuall in Fraunce.*

Fond affectyon
 wounder of my Hart,
 When wylt thou Cease,
 to breed my restles payne,
 When comes the end,
 of this my Cruell smart:
 When shall my force,
 beate backe thy force agayne.
 When shall I saye,
 this restles rage of myne :
 By Reason ruld,
 is banyshd quyght a way,
 And I escaped,
 these cruell bondes of thyne :
 O flamynge feend,
 that seakest my decaye.

Safe thynkyng I,
Charibdis Rage to flye,
 On *Scylla* Rocke,
 in Bonyuall I dye.

¶ *Commynge home warde out of Spayne.*

ORagynge Seas,
 and myghty *Neptunes* rayne,
 In monstrous *Hylles*,
 that throwest thy selfe so hye,
 That wyth thy fludes,
 doest beate the shores of *Spayne*:
 And breake the *Clyues*,
 what dare thy force enuie.
 Cease now thy rage,
 and laye thyne *Ire* a fyde,
 And thou that hast,
 the gouernaunce of all,
 O myghty God,
 grant *Wether Wynd* and *Tyde*,
 Tyll on my Coun-
 treye Coast, our Anker fall.

¶ *To L. Blundeston of Ingratitude.*

He lytell *Byrde*,
 the tender *Marlyon*,
 That vseth ofte
 vpon the *Larke* to praye,
 With great reproche,
 doth stayne the mynde of man
 If all be true,
 that *Wryters* of her saye.
 For she a Creature,
 maynde of *Reasons* parte,
 And framde to lyue
 accordynge to her kynde,

Doth seme to foster
 Reafon in her Hart
 And to aspyre
 vnto Deuyner mynde.
 when Hungers rage
 ſhe hath exyled quyte,
 And ſupped well
 as falleth for her ſtate.
 The felye Larke,
 doth take by force of flight,
 And hyes to tree,
 where as ſhe lodged late,
 And on the trem-
 blyng Byrde all nyght ſhe ſtondes.
 'To keepe her feete,
 from force of nyppynge colde,
 The amazed Wretche,
 within her ennemyes handes,
 And cloſed faſt,
 within the claſpyng holde.
 Awayteth Dea.h,
 with drowſye drowpyng Hart,
 And all the nyght
 with feare drawes on her lyie,
 The gentle Byrde,
 whan darkenes doth departe
 Doth not depryue,
 the felye foule of lyfe,
 Nor fylles with her
 her hungred egre brest
 But wayeng well,
 the ſeruyce ſhe hath done.
 To ſpyll the Blud,
 her Nature doth deteſt,
 And from ſo great
 a Cryme, her ſelfe doth ſhun.
 She lets her go
 and more with ſtedfaſt eyes.
 Beholds whiche way

she takes with mazed flight,
 And in those partes
 that Daye she neuer flyes
 Least on that Byrde
 agayne she chaunce to lyght.
 Loe, *Blundston* heare
 how kyndenes doth habounde,
 In felye Soules
 where Reason is exylde,
 This Byrde alone
 suffyseth to confounde,
 The Brutysh myndes
 of men that are defyled,
 With that great Vice,
 that vyle and haynous Cryme
 Ingratitude
 (whiche some vnkyndenes call.)
 That Poyson strong
 that spryngeth styll with tyme,
 Tyll at the length,
 it hath infected all.

¶ *The Aunswere of L. Blundeston
 to the same.*

THis Mirrour left
 of this thy Byrde I fynde,
 Hath not suche force,
 to enter in the Hert,
 To roote away
 Vnthankefulnes of minde.
 As others haue,
 the Vertues to peruert,
 (so prone we are to Vice :)
 The Tenche by kynd
 hath Salue for euery Soore,
 And heales the may-
 med Pike in his dystresse,

Sonettes.

The Churlyſh Pike
for gentlenes therfore,
In his rewarde,
doth cruellye expreſſe.
His murdring mynde,
his fylthy ſpotted fayth,
When hungre prickes
to fyll his gredye Iawes,
He grypes his poore
Chyrurgion vnto death.
Who late to hym
of lyfe was onely cauſe.
Thy Merlians haue
fewe Ayryes in our ground
But Pikes haue Spawnes
good ſtoore in euery Pound.

¶ *To the Tune of Appelles.*

THe ruſhyng Ryuers that do run
The valeys ſweet adourned new
That leans their ſides againſt ye Sun
with Flours freſh of fundry hew,
Both Ashe and Elme, and Oke ſo hye,
Do all lament my wofull crye.

while winter blak, with hydious ſtormes
Doth ſpoil ye ground of Sommers grene,
while ſpringtime ſweet ye leaf returns
That late on tree could not be ſene,
while ſomer burns while harueſt rains
Stil ſtyl do rage my reſtles paynes.

No ende I find in all my ſmart,
But endles torment I ſuſtayne
Synce fyrſt alas, my wofull Hart
By fight of the was forſt to playne,
Synce that I loſt my Lybertie,
Synce that thou madſte a Slaue of me

My Hart that once abroad was free
Thy Beautie hath in durance brought
Ous reason rulde and guyded me,
And how is wyt confumde with thought
Ous I reioyfed aboue the Skye,
And now for the I alas I dye.

Ous I reioyfed in Companye,
And now my chief and whole delyght
Is from my frendes awaye to flye
And keepe alone my weryed spryght
Thy face deuyne and my defyre,
From flesh hath me transformed to fyre.

O Nature thou that fyrst dyd frame,
My Ladyes heare of purest Golde
Her face of Cryftall to the fame.
Her lippes of precious Rubyes molde
Her necke of Alablafter whyte
Surmountyng far eche other Wight

Why dydst thou not that tyme deuise
Why dydst thou not forese before?
The mischyeffe that therof doth ryse,
And grief on grief doth heap with stor
To make her Hart of Wax alone,
And not of Flynt and Marble Stone.

O Lady shoue thy fauour yet,
Let not thy Seruaunt dye for the
Where Rygour rulde, let Mercy fyt
Let Pytie Conquere Crueltie
Let not Disdain, a Feend of Hell,
Posses the place, wher Grace should dwell.

¶ CUPIDO CONQUERED.



He sweetest time of al the yeare
it was when as the Sonne,
Had newly entred *Gemini*,
and warmynge heate begun :
Whan euery tre was clothed greene,
and flowers fayre dyd shew,
And when the whyt and blowmyng
on Hawthorns thicke did grow,
Whan fore I longd to seeke a broade,
to se some Pleasaunt fyght,
A mid my woes and heauye happes,
that myght my Mynde delyght,
Care wold not let me byde within
but forst me foorth to go :
And bad me seeke fume present helpe,
for to relyue my wo.
Than forward went I foorth in haste,
to vew the garnysht trees?
What tyme the Son was mounted vp,
twixt nyne and ten degrees.
From Flowers flew sweete ayers abroad,
delighting much my brayn,
With fyght and smels gan sorow fade,
and Ioy returne agayne.
So that in mynde I much reioyce,
to feele my self so lyght:
For gorgyous fyghtes and odours sweet
had new reuyued my spryght.
Besyde the pleasaunt Harmonye,
that syngyng Byrdes did make:
Bad me pul vpp my Hart agayne,
and sorrow sone forsake.
For though (quoth *Reason*.) she be gon
on whom thy Lyfe dependes,

Yet fond it is to carke and care
 where there is none amendes.
 Thus forth I went, and in the grooues
 I raunged heare and theare,
 Wheras I hard fuche pleasaunt tunes
 as Heauen had ben neare.
 I thynke that if *Amphion* hadde,
 ben present ther to playe,
 Or if Sir *Orpheus* myght haue held,
 his Harp, that present day.
 Or if *Apollo* with his Lute,
 had stryuen to excell,
 None of them all, by Musycke sholde,
 haue borne away the Bell.
 I rather iudge the thracian wold,
 his Harpe wherwith he played,
 Haue cast a way as one whom Ire,
 had vtterly dismayed.
 Such passyng tunes of sundry Byrds,
 I neuer herd before,
 The further I went in the Woods.
 the noyse resounded more.
 O happy Byrdes quoth I what lyfe,
 is this that you do leade,
 How far from Care and mytery,
 how far from Feare and dread:
 With what reioysynge melodie,
 passe you this fadyng Lyfe,
 While Man vnhappyest creatur liues
 In wretched toyle and stryfe.
 Styll forth I went and wonderd at,
 this pleasaunt Harmony.
 And gased at these lytle Fooles,
 that made fuche Melody:
 Tyll at the length I gan to spye,
 a stately Lawrell tree,
 So plapt and sett in such a guyle,
 That as it seamed to me,

Dame Nature stroue to shew her self
in plantyng such a thyng,
For Euen out besyde the rocke,
a fountayne cleane did spryng,
Where in the water I beheld,
resembled wonderous trew,
The Whyte and Greene of al the trees,
adorned late of new.
And how in order eake they stood,
a goodly fyght to se,
And there I might discerne the Byrds
that songe in euery tree.
To moue the Byll and shake the wings
in vteryng Musicke sweete
And heare and thear, to flye to feade,
and esteones theare to meete.
Great pleasure had I there to byde,
and stare vpon the Spryng,
For why me thought it dyd surmount,
eache other kynde of thyng.
Now was the Son got vp aloft,
and raught the mydle Lyne,
And in the Well, the Golden Gloobe,
with flamyng Beames dyd shyne,
Wherof the Bryghtnes was so great
that I might not endure,
Lenger to looke within the Spryng,
whose waters were so pure.
Vnwylllyng went I thence away,
and vnderneath the tree,
I laid me down whose braunches brode
dyd keepe the Son from me.
Thynkyng to rest me there a whyle,
tyll fallyng some degrees
Syr Phebus shuld haue hyd hym self,
behynde the shadowyng trees,
And then for to haue vewd the Spring,
and marked euery place,

And seene yf there I could haue spied
the weepyng *Biblis* face.
For fure I thynke, it was the place,
wherein *Narcissus* dyed,
Or els the Well, to which was turnd
poore *Biblis* whyle she cryed.
But whether it was werynes,
with labour that I tooke,
Or Fume yat from the Spryng dyd ryse,
wherin I late dyd looke.
Or yf it were the sweete accorde
that syngyng Byrdes dyd keepe,
Or what it was, I knowe no whit
but I fell fast a sleepe.
I thynke the woddy Nymphes agreed
that I shuld haue this chaunce,
And that it was theyr pleasure so,
to shoue me thyngs in traunce.
Whilste I lay thus in slumbre deepe,
I myght perceyue to stande,
A Person clothed all in whyte,
that held a Rod in hande.
Whiche was me thought of Maffey Golde.
I knew it very weale,
For that was it, made *Argos* sleepe,
whyle he dyd *Io* steale.
When I perceaued by his attyre,
that it was *Mercuri*.
My Hart at fyrst began to faynt,
yet at the length quoth I
Thou Goddesse Son, why standste you there
what busines now with thee,
What meanest you in thy flying weed,
For to appeare to me,
And therewithall my thought I staied,
and could no farther speake,
For Feare did force my speech to fayle.
and Courage waxed weake.

Which whan the sone of *Maia* sawe,
he tooke me by the hand,
Looke vp quoth he be not affrayed:
but boldly by me stand.
The Muses all of *Helicon*,
haue sent me now to thee:
Whom thou doest serue and whose you seekst
For euer more to be.
And thanks to the by me they sende,
Bycause thou tookest payne,
In theyr Affaires (a thankeles thyng)
to occupie thy Brayne.
Desyring thee not for to staye,
for *Momus* ill report,
But endyng that thou hast begun,
to spyte the Canckred forte.
And thynk not thou, that thou art he,
that canst escape Disdayne,
The day shall come when thankfull men,
shall well accept thy Paine,
But rather lay before thyne eyes,
the hie attemptes of those,
Whose statly style with painfull prooffe,
theyr worthy wytes disclose,
Marke him that thundred out ye deeds
Of olde *Anchises* sun,
Whose English verse gyues *Maroes* grace,
In all that he hath done,
Whose death the *Muses* sorrow much,
that lacke of aged dayes,
Amongest the common Brytons old,
should hynder *Virgils* prayte.
Mark him yat hath wel framde a Glasse
for states to looke vpon,
Whose labour shews the ends of them
that lyued long a gone.
Marke hym that shoves ye Tragedies
thyne owne famylyar Frende,

By whom ye Spaniards hawty Style
 in Englysh Verse is pende.
 Marke these same three, and other moe,
 whose doyngs well are knowne,
 Whose fayre attempts in euery place
 The flying fame hath blowne,
 Hast thou not harde, thyself in place
 full ofte and many a tyme,
 Lo here the Auctor loseth grace,
 Loe here a doltysh Ryme,
 Now syth that they haue this reward
 who passe the euen as farre,
 As in the nyght *Diana* doth,
 Excell the dimmest Starre.
 Take thou no scorne at euyl tonges,
 what needst thou to disdayne?
 Syth they whom none can well amend
 haue lyke fruyte of theyr payne.
 Moreouer yet the Ladyes nyne,
 haue all commaunded me,
 Bycause they know, the blynded God
 hath some thyng pearced the.
 To leade the forth, a thyng to see,
 yf all thyngs happen ryght,
 Whiche shall gyue the occasion good,
 with ioyfull mynde to wryght.
 To this, I wold haue answered fayne
 and theare began to speake,
 But as my words were commyng forth
 my purpose he dyd breake.
 Come on (quoth he) none Aunswere now
 we maye no lenger staye.
 But frame thy selfe, to flye abroad,
 for hence we must awaye.
 And here withall, on both my fydes,
 two wyngs me thought dyd growe,
 Of mighty breadth, away went he,
 and after hym I flowe.

And euer as we mounted vp,
 I lookte vpon my wyngs,
 And prowde I was, me thought to see
 suche vnacquaynted thyngs.
 Tyll foorth we flewe, my Guyde and I,
 with mowntyng flyght apace,
 Beholdyng Ryuers, woods, and Hylles
 and many a goodly place.
 Till at the length methought I might
 a Gorgyous Castell spye,
 Thear downe began my guyd to fall,
 and downward eake fell I,
 Lo heare the place where you must light
 Gan *Mercury* to saye,
 Farwell and note what thou doost se,
 for I must hence away.
 And with this fame a way flewe he,
 and lefte me there alone,
 Wher as with Feare a masde I stood,
 and thus began to mone.
 Alas where am I now become,
 what Curfed Chaunce hath blown,
 Me from the place where I was bred,
 to Countreis heare vnknown,
 What ment that fell vnhappy Feend,
 that *Maia* brought to lyght,
 To bring me from my Hartes desyre,
 to see thys dolefull fyght.
 Vnhappy Wretche, I wolde I hadde,
 his Person heare in hand,
 Then shuld I wreak mine Ire of him.
 that brought me to this Land.
 But all to late alas I wysh,
 for words auayle not nowe,
 Tis best to learne, what place it is,
 and yet I knowe not howe.
 Alas that here were *Ptholome*,
 with Compasse Globe in hande,

Whose Arte shuld showe me true the place,
 and Clymate where I stande,
 Well yet what foeuer chaunce theron
 what foeuer Realme it be,
 Yon Castell wyll I vyfyt fure,
 hap what hap wyll to me.
 Thus much me thought alone I spoke
 and then I forewarde went,
 And curfed eke an hundred folde,
 them that me thyther sent.
 Thus to the Castell, strayght I came,
 whiche when I vewde aboute,
 And sawe the workmanshyp therof
 full gorgeouflye set oute.
 I entred in, with fearefull Harte,
 mucho doutyng howe to speede,
 But euer hope of happye chaunce,
 my heauye Hart dyd feede.
 Wyde was the Courte and large within
 the walles were rayfed hye,
 And all engraued with Storyes fayre
 of costlye Imagrye.
 There myght I se, with wondrous Arte,
 the Picture porturde playne,
 Of olde *Orion* Hunter good,
 whom Scorpions vyle had slayne.
 And by hym stoode his Borspeare and
 his other Instruments,
 His Net, his Darte, his Coursar, and
 his Hunters restyng Tents.
 And vnder hym was wrytten fayre.
 in Letters all of Golde,
 Here lies he slain, with Scorpions sting,
 vnhappy wretche that wolde,
 Haue forced the Ladye of this forte
 with stayne of Royaltie.
 To haue consented to his wyll,
 in fylthye Lecherye.

Wherefore beware that enters here,
what foeuer man thou art?
Accounte thy selfe but lost, yf that
thou bearste a lecherous Hart.
When I had vewd these wrytten lines
and markde the Storye well,
I ioyed muche, for why I knew,
Diana there dyd dwell.
Diana she that Goddesse is,
of Virgyns sacred mynde,
By whom *Orion* Hunter wylde,
his Fatall ende dyd fynde.
Next vnto hym, I myght beholde,
Acteon wofull wyght,
In what a manner, all to torne.
his cruell Dogs hym dyght.
There might be seene, theyr gredye mouths
with Maisters blud embrued,
And all his owne vnhappye men,
that fast theyr Lorde pursued.
And many Storyes more there war
engraued: to long to tell
What fearefull haps to many men,
for lust vncleane befell.
Thus as I stooode with musyng mind
beholdyng all thyngs theare,
In rusheth at the Gate behynde
a Post with heauy cheare.
Into the Hall with haste he hyes
and after folowed I,
To here what kynde of Newes he brought
or what he ment therby.
He passyng through the Hall in haste,
at entraunce neuer stayed,
But blowyng fast for want of breath,
as one almoste dismayed.
Approcht in Prefence to the syght
of chaste *Dianaes* face,

That all encompaste rounde aboute
 with Virgyns in that place,
 In loftye Chayre of hye estate
 dyd fyt, all clothde in whyte,
 Of Syluer hewe, that shynyng gaue,
 me thought, a gorgeous fyght.
 There dyd I se, fayre *Dido* Queene
 and fayre *Hisphele*,
 And next to them *Lucretia* sat,
 and chaste *Penelope*.
 But these same foure, no Bowes dyd beare
 for Virgyns sacred state,
 They had forsaken long ago,
 and ioynde with faythfull Mate.
 On the other syde, sat all the sorte
 of fayre *Dianaes* trayne,
 Whose trade with toyle amongst the woods
 was euer bent to payne.
 Whose sacred minds, were ner defyld
 with any wanton lust,
 Whiche neuer could the fyckle state,
 of Louers fancye truste.
 The chyefe of them was *Ismeris*,
 Whom best *Diana* loued,
 And next in place sat *Hyale*,
 whom neuer Fancye moued,
 Next vnto them sat *Nipha* fayre,
 a Gemme of Chastyte,
 And next to her sat *Phyale*,
 not basest in degree,
 Behynde them all, of passyng forme,
 fayre *Rhanis* held her place,
 And nye to her I myght discerne
 Dame *Plecas* shynyng face,
 These Pryncely Nymphes accompanied
Diana in her Baynes,
 Whyle as in shape of Stagge poore wretche
Acteon had his paynes,

About them all I myght beholde,
as placed before the rest,
Hipolitus whom *Phedraes* spyte?
most Cruelly had drest.
Hipolitus the vnspotted Pearle:
of pure Virginitie,
Whose noble Hart culd not agre,
to stepdames vyllany.
Next vnto hym sat Continance,
and next was Labour placed?
Of bodie bygge and strong he was,
and fomwhat Crabtre faced.
Next hym was placed Abstinance,
a leane vnwyldy wyght,
Whose Diet thyn had banisht cleane,
all fond and vayne delyght.
A Thousand more me thought ther war
whose names I dyd not know,
And yf I did to longe it were,
in Verses them to show.
Down of his knees the messenger
before them al doth fall,
And vnto chaste *Diana* thear,
for succour thus doth call.
O Goddesse chiefe of Chastitie,
and Sacred Virgins mynd:
Let Pitie from your noble Hart:
redresse for Misers fynd.
Let not our weryed Hartes sustaine,
suche wrongfull Tyranye?
Quench quickly now the fyrie flames
of open Iniurye.
This sayd for Feare he staid awhyle,
and than began agayne,
A mighty Prynce (quoth he) is com,
with great vnruly trayne.
All armed well at euery poynt.
(a dredefull fyght to se:)

And euery man in feates of armes,
ryght skylfull all they be.
The Captaine chyfe in Charyot ryde
with pompe and stately Pryde :
With Bow in hand of glistering gold,
and Quyuer by his fyde.
Wher many a shaft full sharp doth ly:
and many a mortall Darte,
That hath with poysoned force destroid,
Full many a yealdyng Harte.
He entred hath within your Realme,
and taken many a Forte,
Hath fakte them all, and spoylde them quyte
and slayne a wondrous forte.
In straungest guyse, for where he shoots
the wounde doth fester styll
And all the Surgians that we haue
can not remoue the yll,
In lytell tyme the gryefe so fore,
doth growe in euery parte,
Destraynyng through the venomed vaines
doth so torment the Hart.
That some to ryd them selues therof
in fluds full deepe they leape,
And drown them selues som downward falles
from Houses hye by heape,
Some Anker cast on crofied Beames
to ryd them selues from stryfe,
And hang them selues iull thicke on trees
to ende a wretched lyfe.
And they whose fearefull mynds dare not
thus make an ende of wo,
With greuous flames, consumynge long
theyr lyfe at length forgo.
Loe here the Somme of all I haue,
this Tygre vs anoyes,
And cruellye hath spoyled vs,
of all our wonted ioye..

Whom yf your Grace do not repuls,
and fynde some present staye,
Vndoubtedly he wyll wyn this Realme,
and take vs all awaye.
At this, the Ladyes all amazde
for feare dyd looke full pale,
And all beheld with mazed eyes,
the Wretche that tolde the tale.
Tyll at the length *Hipolitus*
of Hart and courage hye,
Nothyng abashde, with sodain newes
began thus to replye.
Caste fere away, faire Dames (quoth he)
dismaye your selues no more,
I know by whom this mischief spryngs
and know a helpe therfore.
It is not fuche a dredefull Wyght,
as he doth here reporte,
That entred is within these partes,
and plagues the symple sorte.
Nor is his force so great to feare,
I know it I full well :
It is the scornfull blynded Boy,
that neare 10 vs doth dwell.
Whom *Mars* long tyme ago begott,
of that Lasciuious dame :
That Linckt in Chaines for Lechery,
receaued an open shame.
A disobedient blynded Foole,
that durst presume to turne :
His dartes agaynst his mother ons,
and cauld her fore to burne.
An auncient foo : to all this Court,
Of long tyme he hath ben :
And hath attempted euermore,
by this : Renowne to wyn.
His cruell Hart, of Pitie voyed,
doth spare no kynd of age :

But tender youth and dotyng age,
 he ftrykes in furyous rage.
And laughs to fcorne the fely foules
 that he hath wounded fo,
No Fine appoynted of theyr ils,
 no end of al theyr wo.
But fyns he hath prefumed thus,
 to entre heare in Place,
And heare to threaten Conquests thus,
 agaynst *Dianaes* Grace,
Let him be fure his loftie Mynde,
 this deade fhall foone repent,
If that your grace do here agre,
 with Fre and full concent.
To make me Cheftain of this Charge
 and whom I lyft to chofe,
If Prifoner heare I bryng hym not,
 Let me myne Honour lofe.
And there he ceafde with ioyfull looks
 the Ladyes fmyled all,
And thorough his wordes they hoaped foone
 to fe *Cupidoes* fall.
With heauenly voice *Diana* thear,
 as chyefe aboue the reft :
This wife her words began to frame,
 From out her facred brest.
My good *Hipolitus* quoth she,
 whofe true and faythfull mynd :
In dıoubtfull daunger often I,
 do alwayes redy fynd.
For to reuenge the cankred rage,
 of all my fpytfull foes,
Thou he from whofe vnfpotted hart,
 the fluddes of vertue flowes.
whofe feruife long hath ben aproued,
 within this court of myne,
Reftayne this boyes vnruly rage,
 by valyant means of thyne,

I geue the leaue and thee appoint,
 my cheyf Lieutenant here,
 Chuse whom you wilt take whom you lyst,
 thou nedeſt no whit to feare.
 With this he roſe from out his place,
 and lokynge round a bout :
 Chose *Abſtinence* and *Continence*,
 with *Labour* Captayne ſtout.
 And with theſe thre he tooke his leaue
 of all the Ladyes there,
 Who doubtyng of his ſafe returne,
 let fall full many a teare.
 He leſte them theare in heauynes,
 and made no more delaye,
 But outward went and toward ye Campe,
 he tooke the neareſt way.
 With this the Queenes commyſſion ſtraight
 was ſent abroad in haſte,
 To rayſe vp ſouldiars round about,
 and with theyr Captayne plaſte.
 To bring them foorth and marching on,
Hipolitus to meet,
 Than founded Trumpetes al a broad,
 and Drumes in euery ſtreat.
 And ſouldiears good lyke ſwarmes of Bees
 theyr Captains preaſe about
 All armed braue in Corſletes white,
 they march with courage ſtout.
 And forwarde ſhoue, till at the length
 where as theyr marſhall lyes,
 They fynd the place the ioiſfull ſounds,
 Do mount aboue the ſkyes.
Hipolitus receaued them all,
 with woordes of pleaſaunt cheare,
 And placith them in good aray,
 bycauſe the camp was neare.
 Three Battails big of them he frames,
 and of the Rereward [*Vanguard*] ſtrong,

But tender youth and dotyng age,
 he ftrykes in furyous rage.
 And laughes to fcorne the fely foules
 that he hath wounded fo,
 No Fine appoynted of theyr ils,
 no end of al theyr wo.
 But fyny he hath prefumed thus,
 to entre heare in Place,
 And heare to threten Conquefts thus,
 agaynft *Dianaes* Grace,
 Let him be fure his loftie Mynde,
 this deade fhall foone repent,
 If that your grace do here agre,
 with Fre and full concent.
 To make me Cheftain of this Charge
 and whom I lyft to chofe,
 If Prifoner heare I bryng hym not,
 Let me myne Honour lofe.
 And there he ceafde with ioyfull looks
 the Ladyes fmyled all,
 And thorough his wordes they hoaped foone
 to fe *Cupidoes* fall.
 With heauenly voice *Diana* thear,
 as chyefe aboue the reft :
 This wife her words began to frame,
 From out her facred brest.
 My good *Hipolitus* quoth she,
 whose true and faythfull mynd :
 In doubtfull daunger often I,
 do alwayes redy fynd.
 For to reuenge the cankred rage,
 of all my fpytfull foes,
 Thou he from whose vnfpotted hart,
 the fluddes of vertue flowes.
 whose feruife long hath ben aproued,
 within this court of myne,
 Reftrayne this boyes vnruly rage,
 by valyant means of thyne,

I geue the leaue and thee appoint,
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 Chuse whom you wilt take whom you lyst,
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 With this he roſe from out his place,
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 Chose *Abſtinence* and *Continence*,
 with *Labour* Captayne ſtout.
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 Who doubtyng of his ſafe returne,
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 But outward went and toward ye Campe,
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 With this the Queenes commyſſion ſtraight
 was ſent abroad in haſte,
 To rayſe vp ſouldiars round about,
 and with theyr Captayne plaſte.
 To bring them foorth and marching on,
Hipolitus to meet,
 Than ſounded Trumpetes al a broad,
 and Drumes in euery ſtreat.
 And ſouldiears good lyke ſwarmes of Bees
 theyr Captains preaſe about
 All armed braue in Corſletes white,
 they march with courage ſtout.
 And forwarde ſhoue, till at the length
 where as theyr marſhall lyes,
 They fynd the place the ioifull founds,
 Do mount aboue the ſkyes.
Hipolitus receaued them all,
 with woordes of pleaſaunt cheare,
 And placith them in good aray,
 bycauſe the camp was neare.
 Three Battails big of them he frams,
 and of the Rereward [*? Vanguard*] ſtrong,

Hath Labour charge who steppeth foorth,
 before the statlye thronge :
 And Captayn of the reare ward next,
 was placed abstinens,
 And Ioind to him for Policie,
 was Captayne Continence :
 The Battayle mayne *Hipolitus*,
 him felfe did chuse to guyd.
 And in the formeſt front therof,
 on Courſer fayre doth ryde :
 The *Trumpets* ſound march on apace,
 and Dromes the ſame do ſtryke.
 Then forward moues ye Army great,
 In order Martiall lyke.
 I cam behynde (me thought) and beſt,
 it ſeamed then to me :
 To vew the dynt of dreedfull ſword,
 and feygther none to be.
 Thie Spies were ſent abroad to vew,
 the place where *Cupide* lay :
 A longeſt a Ryuer ſayre and broad,
 they ſpye a pleaſaunt way,
 Which waye they tooke and paſſyng foorth,
 at length apeares a plaine :
 Both large and vaſt wher lyes ye rowt,
 of Cruell *Cupides* trayne.
 Thus told the ſpyes we onward hye,
 and ſtraight in fyght we haue,
 The ferfull ſhow of all our Foes,
 and dredfull army braue,
 The firſt yat marched from *Cupides* Camp
 was drowſy *Idlenes*.
 The chyfeſt frend that loue had then,
 the next was vyle *Exces*.
 A Lubbour great, miſhapen moſt,
 of all that thear I ſaw,
 As much I thynk in quantitie,
 as horſes fyxe can draw.

A myghty face both broad and flat,
 and all with Rubies fet:
 Muche nosed lyke a Turkey Cocke,
 with teth as blacke as Get.
 A Belye byg, full trust with guts,
 and Pestels two, lyke Postes,
 A knaue full square in euery poynt,
 A Prynce of dronken Oostes.
 Vpon a Camell couched hye,
 for Horse coulde none hym beare,
 A mighty Staffe in hande he had,
 his Foes a farre to feare.
 Behynde them all, the blynded God,
 doth com in Charyot fayre,
 With ragyng flames flong rounde about
 he pestres all the ayre.
 And after hym, for tryumphe leades
 a thoufande wounded Harts,
 That gush abrode hot streams of blud
 new perfed with his Dartes,
 The army redy for to meete
 and all at poynt to fyght,
Hipolitus with lusty cheare
 and with a noble Spryght.
 His Souldiers to encourage. Thus
 his wordes begyns to place.
 My valyaunt frends and Subiects all
 of Chast *Dianaes* Grace.
 whose noble Harts were neuer staind
 with spot of Dastards mynd,
 Behold our enemyes here at hande,
 behold yon coward blynd.
 Of lytle force, comparde with you,
 howe in a fond araye,
 They stragle out no ordre dewe,
 obserued in theyr waye.
 Behold what goodly Guyds they haue
 to gouerne them withall,

That neuer knew what fighting ment
but lyue to Venus thrall.
Marke hym that guyds the rerewarde there
that vyle deformed Churle,
Whose foggy Mates, with paunches fyde
do thicke aboute him whurle.
And he that formost hether coms
loe what a handsome Squyre,
Sure full vnapt to kepe the felde,
more fyt to fyt by the fyre.
In fyne lo Victorye at hande
with hye tryumphant Crowne,
Bent for to spoyle our Foes of Fame,
and cast theyr Glorie downe.
Fyght therfore now courageouslye,
and ryd your frendes of feare,
Declare your Manhod valyauntly,
and let your Harts appeare.
With this the sounde begyns to mount
and noyse hye to ryse,
And warlyke tunes begyn to dash,
them felues agaynst the Skyes.
The Canons Cracke, begins to roore
and Darts full thicke they flye
And couerd thicke, the armyes both,
and framde a Counter Skye.
And now the Battayls both be ioynde
with stroke of Hande to trye.
The quarrell iust and for to fynde,
where *Victorye* doth lye,
The Souldyers all of *Idlenes*
where *Labour* coms, do fall,
And wounded fore, by force of hym,
all bathde in blud, they sprall.
Hym selfe alone with *Idlenes*
nowe hande to hande doth fyght
And after many a mortall wounde,
destroyes the felye wyght.

Then ioynes with him Syr *Abstinence*
 with ayde and succours newe,
 And both vpon the gresye Hoaste,
 of Glottonye they flewe.
 The Captayn doth aduaunce hymself
 with *Abstinence* to meete,
 The vnweldy Creature smitten there
 is tombled vnder feete.
 Then *Fancie* flyes *Incontinence*
 and all *Cupidoes* frendes,
 Beholdynge Fortune thus to frowne,
 by flyght them selfe defendes.
Cupido whan he sees hymselfe,
 thus spoylde of all his ayde,
 The chyef Supporters of his Courte,
 so sodaynly decayde.
 Bad turne his Charyottes than with haste
 and fast away he flyes,
 Amongst the chaste *Hipolitus*
 on fwyfye Courser hyes,
 Than all with Ioye they after run,
 downe thycke the enemyes fall,
 The blinded boy, for succour straight
 to *Venus* hye doth call,
 But all his cryes auayleth not,
 his Foes hym fast pursewe,
 The dryuer of his Charyot foone,
Hipolitus there flewe.
 And down from Horse, the wretche doth fal
 The horses spoyld of guyde,
 A Souldier stoute of *Reasons* bande,
 is wyllid there to ryde.
 Who tur[n]yng Raynes another waye
 restrayns hym of his flyght,
 His Honours lost and taken thus,
Cupide in dolfull plyght.
 These wordes with tremblyng voyce began
 fyth Fortune thus quoth he,

Hath giuen her doome from doubtfull brest
 and turnd her Grace from me.
 Syth that the most miſſfortune nowe,
 that euer I could fynd,
 Hath chaunced to me and Myſer I,
 by Deſtenyes aſſygnde.
 Am Captiue heare, conſydre yet,
 what Fortune myght haue wrought
 And made a Conquerer of me,
 and you in Bondage brought.
 Conſydre yet the wofull plyght,
 wherein you had remaynd,
 If that the Gods my happy ſtate,
 had not ſo fore diſdaynd,
 And by your Gryef, than meſure mine
 ſhowe mercye in this caſe,
 That Conquerour commended is,
 who gyues to pytie place.
 The cruell mynd diſprayed is,
 In euery kynd of ſtate,
 No man ſo hauty lyues on earth,
 but ons may fynd his mate.
 Theſe wordes *Hipolitus* I ſpeake,
 to bread no farther ſtryfe,
 I ſpeake not this of malyce heare,
 my fute is for my lyfe,
 Syth Fortune thus hath fauord you,
 graunt this my ſmall request,
 And let me lyue yf mercy dwell,
 within your Noble brest,
 By this tyme *Morpheus* had diſperſt
 the drowſy Clowd of ſleape,
 And from my braynes the quyet traunce,
 began full faſt to Creape.
 And downward fell. I waked therwith
 and loking round a bout,
 Long tyme I muſed where I was,
 my mynd was ſtyl in doubt.

Till at the length I vewde the tree,
and place where as I sat,
And well beheld the pleasaunt Spryng
* that late I wondred at.
I fawe besyde the Golden Globe,
of *Phebus* shynyng bryght,
That Westwarde halfe, dyd hyde his face
approchyng fast the nyght.
Eche Byrde began to shrowd hymself
in tree to take his rest
And ceaste the pleasaunt tunes yat late
proceaded from theyr Breaste.
I homewarde went, and left them all,
and restles all that nyght,
I musynge laye, tormented thus,
with fond lamentyng spryght.
When *Phebus* rose to passe the tyme,
and passe my gryefe awaye
I toke my Pen and pend the Dreame
that made my Muses staye.

¶ F I N I S.

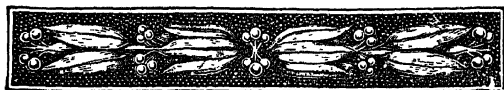
[* This line is repeated. Appearing at the bottom of one page, and also at the top of the next.]

¶ Imprinted at London
 in S. Brydes Churchgarde,
 by *Thomas Colwell*, for
Raufe Nevvbery.

And are to be sold at his shop
 in Fleetestrete, a lytle
 aboue the Conduit.

1 5 6 3.

15. *Die Mensis March.*



¶ Faultes escaped in the Pryntyng.

[The whole of these corrections have been embodied in the Text.]

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2. HUGH LATIMER.

Ex-Bishop of Worcester.

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A notable Sermon of ye reuerende Father Master HUGHE LATIMER, whiche he preached in ye Shrouds at paules church in London on the xviij daye of Januarye.

SIR R. MORISON. Did there ever any one (I say not in England only, but among other nations) flourish since the time of the Apostles, who preached the gospel more sincerely, purely, and honestly, than HUGH LATIMER, Bishop of Worcester?—*Calumniarum . . . quibus JOANNES COCLEUS*, f. 507.

It was in this Sermon, that LATIMER (himself an ex-Bishop) astonished his generation by saying that the Devil was the most diligent Prelate and Preacher in all England. "Ye shal neuer fynde him idle I warraunte you."

3. STEPHEN GOSSON.

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(b) *An Apologie of the Schoole of Abuse, against Poets, Pipers, Players, and their Excusers.* [Dec.] 1579.

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GOSSON was, in succession, Poet, Actor, Dramatist, Satirist, and a Puritan Clergyman.

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Wherein is set foorth his extreame slauerie sustained many yeres together, in the Gallies and wars of the great Turk against the Landes of Persia, Tartaria, Spaine, and Portugall, with the manner of his releasement and coming to England. [1590.]

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H. HALLAM. This very short and small volume gives, perhaps, a more exalted notion of SELDEN's natural talents than any of his learned writings.—*Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, iii. 347. Ed. 1835.

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Toxophilus. 1544.

Toxophilus, the Schole of Shootinge, conteyned in two bookes.
 To all Gentlemen and yomen of Englande, pleasaunte for theyr
 pastime to rede, and profitable for theyr use to follow both in war
 and peace.

In a dialogue between *TOXOPHILUS* and *PHILOLOGUS*, ASCHAM not only gives us one of the very best books on Archery in our language; but as he tells King Henry VIII., in his Dedication, "this htle treatise was purposed, begon, and ended of me, onelie for this intent, that Labour, Honest pastime, and Vertu might recouer againe that place and right, that Idlenesse, Unthrifitie Gaming, and Vice hath put them fro."

8. JOSEPH ADDISON.

Criticism on *Paradise Lost*. 1711-1712.

From the *Spectator*, being its Saturday issues between 31 December, 1711, and 3 May, 1712. In these papers, which constitute a Primer to *Paradise Lost*, ADDISON first made known, and interpreted to the general English public, the great Epic poem, which had then been published nearly half a century:

After a general discussion of the *Fable*, the *Characters*, the *Sentiments*, the *Language*, and the *Defects* of MILTON's Great Poem; the Critic devotes a Paper to the consideration of the *Beauties* of each of its Twelve Books.

9. JOHN LYLY,

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 adventures, myxed with sundry pretie discourses of honest Loue,
 the description of the countrey, the Court, and the manners of
 that Isle. 1580.

Of great importance in our Literary History.

10. GEORGE VILLIERS,

*Second Duke of BUCKINGHAM.**The Rehearsal. 1671.**The Rehearsal, as it was Acted at the Theatre Royal.*

Many of the passages of anterior plays that were parodied in this famous Dramatic Satire on DRYDEN in the character of *BAYES*, are placed on opposite pages to the text. BRIAN FAIRFAX's remarkable life of this Duke of BUCKINGHAM is also prefixed to the play.

The Heroic Plays, first introduced by Sir W. D'AVENANT, and afterwards greatly developed by DRYDEN, are the object of this laughable attack. LACY, who acted the part of *BAYES*, imitated the dress and gesticulation of DRYDEN.

The Poet repaid this compliment to the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, in 1681, by introducing him in the character of *ZAIRA* in his *ABSOLON and MITOPHIL*.

11. GEORGE GASCOIGNE,

*Soldier and Poet.**The Steel Glass, &c. 1576.*

(a) *A Remembrance of the wel employed life, and godly end, of GEORGE GASCOIGNE, Esquire, who deceased at Stalmford in Lincoln shire, the 7 of October, 1577. The reporte of GEOR. WHETSTONS, Gent. 1577.*

There is only one copy of this metrical Life. It is in the Bodleian Library.

(b) *Certayne notes of instruction concerning the making verse or ryme in English. 1575.*

This is our First printed piece of Poetical Criticism.

(c) *The Steele Glas.*

Written in blank verse.

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13. HUGH LATIMER,

Ex-Bishop of WORCESTER.

Seven Sermons before Edward VI. 1549.

The fyrste [—seuenth] Sermon of Mayster HUGHE LATIMER, whiche he preached before the Kynges Maiestie wythin his graces palayce at Westminster on each Friday in Lent. 1549.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH. LATIMER, . . . brave, sincere, honest, inflexible, not distinguished as a writer or a scholar, but exercising his power over men's minds by a fervent eloquence flowing from the deep conviction with which his plain, pithy, and free spoken Sermons.—*History of English Literature*, i. 121. Ed. 1845.

14. Sir THOMAS MORE.

Translation of Utopia. 1516-1557.

A frutefull and pleasaunt worke of the best state of a publike weale, and of the new yle called Utopia: VVritten in Latine by Sir THOMAS MORE, Knyght, and translated into Englyshe by RALPH ROBYNSON.

LORD CAMPBELL. Since the time of PLATO there had been no composition given to the world which, for imagination, for philosophical discrimination, for a familiarity with the principles of government, for a knowledge of the springs of human action, for a keen observation of men and manners, and for facility of expression, could be compared to the *Utopia*.—*Lives of the Lord Chancellors (Life of Sir T. More)*, i. 583. Ed. 1845.

In the imaginary country of Utopia, MORE endeavours to sketch out a State based upon two principles—(1) community of goods, no private property; and consequently (2) no use for money.

15. GEORGE PUTTENHAM,

A Gentleman Pensioner to Queen ELIZABETH.

The Art of English Poesy. 1589.

The Arte of English Poesie.

Contrinued into three Bookes: The first of POETS and POESIE, the second of PROPORTION, the third of ORNAMENT.

W. OLDYS. It contains many pretty observations, examples, characters, and fragments of poetry for the times, now nowhere else to be met with.—*Sir WALTER RALEIGH*, iv. Ed. 1736.

O. GILCHRIST. On many accounts one of the most curious and entertaining, and intrinsically one of the most valuable books of the age of QUEEN ELIZABETH. The copious intermixture of contemporary anecdote, tradition, manners, opinions, and the numerous specimens of coeval poetry nowhere else preserved, contribute to form a volume of infinite amusement, curiosity, and value.—*Censura Literaria*, i. 339. Ed. 1805.

This is still also an important book on Rhetoric and the Figures of Speech.

16. JAMES HOWELL,

Clerk of the Council to CHARLES I.; afterwards Historiographer to CHARLES II.

Instructions for Foreign Travel. 1642.

Instructions for forreine travel. Shewing by what cours, and in what compasse of time, one may take an exact Survey of the Kingdomes and States of Christendome, and arrive to the practical knowledge of the Languages, to good purpose.

The MURRAY, BÆDEKER, and *Practical Guide* to the Grand Tour of Europe, which, at that time, was considered the finishing touch to the complete education of an English Gentleman.

The route sketched out by this delightfully quaint Writer, is France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Holland. The time allowed is 3 years and 4 months: the months to be spent in travelling, the years in residence at the different cities.

17. NICHOLAS UDALL,

Master, first of Eton College, then of Westminster School.

Roister Doister. [1553-1566.]

This is believed to be the first true English Comedy that ever came to the press.

From the unique copy, which wants a title-page, now at Eton College and which is thought to have been printed in 1566,

Dramatis Personæ.

RALPH ROISTER DOISTER.

MATTHEW MERRYGREEK.

GAVIN GOODLUCK, *affianced to Dame CUSTANCE.*

TRISTRAM TRUSTY, *his friend.*

DOBINET DOUGHTY, "*boy*" to ROISTER DOISTER.

TOM TRUEPENNY, *servant to Dame CUSTANCE.*

SIM SURESBY, *servant to GOODLUCK.*

Scrivener.

Harpax.

DAME CHRISTIAN CUSTANCE, *a widow.*

MARGERY MUMBLECRUST, *her nurse.*

TIBET TALKAPACE } *her maidens.*

ANNOT ALYFACE }

18. A Monk of Evesham,

The Revelation, &c. 1186[-1410]. 1485.

¶ *Here begynnnyth a marvellous reuelacion that was schewyd of almighty god by sent Nycholas to a monke of Euyshamme yn the days of Kyng Richard the fyrst. And the yere of oure lord, M. C. Lxxxxvi.*

One of the rarest of English books printed by one of the earliest of English printers, WILLIAM DE MACLINIA; who printed this text about 1485, in the lifetime of CAXTON.

The essence of the story is as old as it professes to be; but contains later additions, the orthography, being of about 1410. It is very devoutly written, and contains a curious Vision of Purgatory.

The writer is a prototype of BUNYAN; and his description of the Gate in the Crystal Wall of Heaven, and of the solemn and marvellously sweet Peal of the Bells of Heaven that came to him through it, is very beautiful.

19. JAMES I.

A Counterblast to Tobacco. 1604.

(a) *The Essays of a Prentise, in the Divine Art of Poesie.*

Printed while JAMES VI. of Scotland, at Edinburgh, 1585; and includes *Ane Short treatise, containinȝ some Rules and Cautions to be obseruit and eschewit in Scottis Poesie*, which is another very early piece of printed Poetical Criticism.

(b) *A Counterblaste to Tobacco.* 1604.

To this text has been added a full account of *the Introduction and Early use of Tobacco in England*. The herb first came into use in Europe as a medicinal leaf for poultices: smoking it was afterwards learnt from the American Indians.

Our Royal Author thus sums up his opinion:—

“A custome lothsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmefull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomless.”

20. Sir ROBERT NAUNTON,

Master of the Court of Wards.

Fragmenta Regalia. 1653.

Fragmenta Regalia: or Observations on the late Queen ELIZABETH, her Times and Favourites. [1630.]

Naunton writes:—

“And thus I have delivered up this my poor Essay; a little Draught of this great Princess, and her Times, with the Servants of her State and favour.”

21. THOMAS WATSON,

Londoner, Student-at-Law.

Poems. 1582-1593.

(a) *The Ἐκατομπαθία or Passionate Centurie of Loue.*

Divided into two parts: whereof, the first expresseth the Author's sufferance in Loue: the latter, his long farwell to Loue and all his tyrannie. 1582.

(b) MELIBŒUS, *Sive Ecloga in obitum Honoratissimi Viri Domini FRANCISCI WALSINGHAMI.* 1590.

(c) *The same translated into English, by the Author.* 1590.

(d) *The Tears of Fancie, or Loue disdained.* 1593.

From the *unique* copy, wanting *Sonnets* 9-16, in the possession of S. CHRISTIE MILLER, Esq., of Britwell.

22. WILLIAM HABINGTON,

Castara. 1640.

CASTARA. *The third Edition. Corrected and augmented.*

CASTARA was Lady LUCY HERBERT, the youngest child of the first Lord POWIS; and these Poems were chiefly marks of affection during a pure courtship followed by a happy marriage. With these, are also Songs of Friendship, especially those referring to the Hon. GEORGE TALBOT.

In addition to these Poems, there are four prose Characters; on *A Mistress, A Wife, A Friend, and The Holy Man.*

23. ROGER ASCHAM,

The Schoolmaster. 1570.

The Scholemaster, or plane and persife way of teachyng children to understand, write, and speake, in Latin tong, but specially purposed for the priuate brynging up of youth in gentleman and Noble mens houses, &c.

This celebrated Work contains the story of Lady JANE GREY's delight in reading *PLATO*, an attack on the *Italianated* Englishman of the time, and much other information not specified in the above title.

In it, ASCHAM gives us very fully his plan of studying Languages, which may be described as *the double translation of a model book.*

24. HENRY HOWARD,

Earl of SURREY.

Sir THOMAS WYATT.

NICHOLAS GRIMALD.

Lord VAUX.

Tottel's Miscellany. 5 June, 1557.

Songes and Sonettes, written by the right honourable Lorde HENRY HOWARD late Earle of SURREY, and other.

With 39 additional Poems from the second edition by the same printer RICHARD TOTTEL, of 31 July, 1557.

This celebrated Collection is the First of our Poetical Miscellanies, and also the first appearance in print of any considerable number of English Sonnets.

TOTTEL in his *Address to the Reader*, says:—

“That, to haue wel written in verse, yea and in small parcelles, deserueth great praise, the workes of diuers Latines, Italians, and other, doe proue sufficiently. That our tong is able in that kynde to do as praiseworthy as ye rest, the honorable stile of the noble earle of Surrey, and the weightinesse of the depewitted Sir Thomas Wyat the elders verse, with seuerall graces in sondry good Englishe writers, doe show abundantly.”

25. Rev. THOMAS LEVER,

Fellow and Preacher of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Sermons. 1550.

*(a) A fruitfull Sermon in Paules church at London in the Shroudes.**(b) A Sermon preached the fourth Sunday in Lent before the Kynges Maiestie, and his honourable Counsell.**(c) A Sermon preached at Pauls Crosse. 1550.*

These Sermons are reprinted from the original editions, which are of extreme rarity. They throw much light on the communistic theories of the Norfolk rebels; and the one at Paul's Cross contains a curious account of Cambridge University life in the reign of EDWARD VI.

26. WILLIAM WEBBE,

Graduate.

A Discourse of English Poetry. 1586.

A Discourse of English Poetrie. Together with the Authors iudgement, touching the reformation of our English Verse.

Another of the early pieces of Poetical Criticism, written in the year in which SHAKESPEARE is supposed to have left Stratford for London.

Only two copies of this Work are known, one of these was sold for £64.

This Work should be read with STANYHURST'S *Translation of Æneid*, I.-IV., 1582, see p. 64. WEBBE was an advocate of English Hexameters, and here translates VIRGIL'S first two Eglogues into them. He also translates into Sapphics COLIN'S Song in the Fourth Eglogue of SPENSER'S *Shepherd's Calendar*.

27. FRANCIS BACON.

afterwards Lord VERULAM Viscount ST. ALBANS.

A Harmony of the Essays, &c. 1597-1626.

And after my manner, I alter ever, when I add. So that nothing is finished, till all be finished.—SIR FRANCIS BACON, 27 Feb., 1610-[11].

*(a) Essays, Religious Meditations, and Places of perswasion and disswasion. 1597.**(b) The Writings of Sir FRANCIS BACON Knight the Kinges Sollicitor General in Moraltie, Policie, Historie.**(c) The Essaies of Sir FRANCIS BACON Knight, the Kings Solliciter Generall.**(d) The Essayes or Counsellis, Civill and Morall of FRANCIS Lord VERULAM, Viscount ST. ALBAN. 1625.*

28. WILLIAM ROY. JEROME BARLOW.

Franciscan Friars.

Read me, and be not wroth! [1528.]

- (a) *Rede me and be nott wrothe,
For I saye no thyng but trothe.
I will ascende makynge my state so hye,
That my pompos honoure shall never dye.
O Caytife when thou thynkest least of all,
With confusion thou shalt have a fall.*

This is the famous satire on Cardinal WOLSEY, and is the First English Protestant book ever printed, not being a portion of Holy Scripture. See p. 22 for the Fifth such book.

The next two pieces form one book, printed by HANS LUFT, at Marburg, in 1530.

(b) *A proper dyaloge, betwene a Gentillman and a husbandman, echie complaynyng to other their miserable calamite, through the ambition of the clergie.*

(c) *A compendious old treatyse, shewynge, how that we ought to have the scripture in Englysshe.*

29. Sir WALTER RALEIGH. GERVASE MARKHAM. J. H. VAN LINSCHOTEN.

The Last Fight of the "Revenge." 1591.

(a) *A Report of the truth of the fight about the Iles of Acores, this last la Sommer. Betwixt the REUENGE, one of her Maiesties Shippes, and an ARMADA of the King of Spaine.*

[By Sir W. RALEIGH.]

(b) *The most honorable Tragedie of Sir RICHARD GRINUILE, Knight.* 1595.

[By GERVASE MARKHAM.]

(c) [*The Fight and Cyclone at the Acores.*

[By JAV HUYGHEN VAN LINSCHOTEN.]

Several accounts are here given of one of the most extraordinary Sea fights in our Naval History.

30. BARNABE GOOGE.

Eglogues, Epitaphs, and Sonnets. 1563.

Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonettes Newly written by BARNABE GOOGE.

Three copies only known. Reprinted from the *Huth* copy.

In the prefatory *Notes of the Life and Writings of B. GOOGE*, will be found an account of the trouble he had in winning MARY DARELL for his wife.

A new Literature generally begins with imitations and translations. When this book first appeared, Translations were all the rage among the "young England" of the day. This Collection of *original* Occasional Verse is therefore the more noticeable. The Introduction gives a glimpse of the principal Writers of the time, such as the Authors of the *Mirror for Magistrates*, the Translators of *SENECA'S Tragedies*, etc., and including such names as BALDWIN, BAVANDE, BLUNDESTON, NEVILLE, NORTH NORTON, SACKVILLE, and YELVERTON.

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6. [?] **The Return from Parnassus** . 50 „
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1. William Caxton,

our first Printer.

Translation of REYNARD THE FOX. 1481.

[COLOPHON.] *I have not added ne mymsshed but have folowed as nyghe as I can my cotype which was in dutche } and by me WILLIAM CAXTON translated in to this rude and symple englyssh in th[e] abbey of westmestre.*

Interesting for its own sake ; but especially as being translated as well as printed by CAXTON, who finished the printing on 6 June, 1481.

The Story is the History of the Three fraudulent Escapes of the Fox, from punishment, the record of the Defeat of Justice by flattering lips and dishonourable deeds. It also shows the struggle between the power of Words and the power of Blows, a conflict between Mind and Matter. It was necessary for the physically weak to have Eloquence : the blame of REYNARD is in the frightful misuse he makes of it.

The author says, "There is in the world much seed left of the Fox, which now over all groweth and cometh sore up, though they have no red beards."

2. John Knox,

the Scotch Reformer.

THE FIRST BLAST OF THE TRUMPET, &c. 1558.

(a) *The First Blast of a Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women.*

(b) *The Propositions to be entreated in the Second BLAST.*

This work was wrung out of the heart of JOHN KNOX, while, at Dieppe, he heard of the martyr fires of England, and was anguished thereby. At that moment the liberties of Great Britain, and therein the hopes of the whole World, lay in the laps of four women—MARY of Loraine, the Regent of Scotland ; her daughter MARY (the Queen of Scots) ; Queen MARY TUDOR ; and the Princess ELIZABETH.

The Volume was printed at Geneva.

(c) KNOX's *apologetical Defence of his FIRST BLAST, &c., to Queen ELIZABETH.* 1559.

3. Clement Robinson,

and divers others.

A HANDFUL OF PLEASANT DELIGHTS. 1584.

A Handeful of pleasant delites, Containing sundrie new Sonets and delectable Histories, in diuers kindes of Meeter. Newly deuised to the newest tunes that are now in vse, to be sung ; euerie Sonet orderly pointed to his proper Tune. With new additions of certain Songs, to verie late deuised Notes, not commonly knownen, nor used heretofore.

OPHELIA quotes from *A Nosegaie, &c.*, in this Poetical Miscellany ; of which only one copy is now known.

It also contains the earliest text extant of the *Ladie Greensleeues*, which first appeared four years previously.

This is the Third printed Poetical Miscellany in our language.

4. [Simon Fish,
of Gray's Inn.]

A SUPPLICATION FOR THE BEGGARS.
[? 1529.]

A Supplicacyon for the Beggars.

Stated by J. Fox to have been distributed in the streets of London on Candlemas Day [2 Feb., 1529].

This is the Fifth Protestant book (not being a portion of Holy Scripture) that was printed in the English Language.

The authorship of this anonymous tract, is fixed by a passage in Sir T. MORE's *Apology*, of 1533, quoted in the Introduction.

5. [Rev. John Udall,
Minister at Kingston on Thames.]

DIOTREPHES. [1588.]

The state of the Church of Englande, laid open in a conference betweene DIOTREPHES a Byshoppe, TERTULLUS a Papiste, DEMETRIUS an usurer, PANDOCHE an Innekeeper, and PAULE a breacher of the word of God.

This is the forerunning tract of the *MARTIN MARPRELATE Controversy*. For the production of it, ROBERT WALDEGRAVE, the printer, was ruined; and so became available for the printing of the Martinist invectives.

The scene of the Dialogue is in PANDOCHE'S Inn, which is in a posting-town on the high road from London to Edinburgh.

6. [?]

THE RETURN FROM PARNASSUS.
[Acted 1602.] 1606.

The Returne from Parnassus: or The Scourge of Simony. Publickely acted by the Students in Saint Iohns Colledge in Cambridge.

This play, written by a University man in December, 1601, brings WILLIAM KEMP and RICHARD BURBAGE on to the Stage, and makes them speak thus:

"KEMP. Few of the vniuersity pen plaies well, they smell too much of that writer *Ouid* and that writer *Metamorphosis*, and talke too much of *Proserpina* and *Iuppiter*. Why herces our fellow *Shakespeare* puts them all downe, I [*Ay*] and *Ben Iouson* too. O that *Ben Iouson* is a pestilent fellow, he brought vp *Horace* giuing the Poets a pill, but our fellow *Shakespeare* hath giuen him a purge that made him beray his credit:

"BURBAGE. It's a shrewd fellow indeed:"

What this controversy between SHAKESPEARE and JONSON was, has not yet been cleared up. It was evidently recent, when (in Dec., 1601) this play was written.

7. Thomas Decker,

The Dramatist.

THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS OF
LONDON, &c. 1606.

The seven deadly Sinnes of London: drawn in seven severall Coaches, through the seven severall Gates of the Citie, bringing the Plague with them.

A prose Allegorical Satire, giving a most vivid picture of London life, in October, 1606.

The seven sins are—

FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.

LYING.

CANDLELIGHT (*Deeds of Darkness*).

SLOTH.

APISSHNESS (*Changes of Fashion*).

SHAVING (*Cheating*), and CRUELTY.

Their chariots, drivers, pages, attendants, and followers, are all allegorically described

8. *The Editor.*

AN INTRODUCTORY SKETCH TO THE
MARTIN MARPRELATE CONTROVERSY.
1588-1590.

(a) *The general Episcopal Administration, Censorship, &c.*

(b) *The Origin of the Controversy.*

(c) *Depositions and Examinations.*

(d) *State Documents.*

(e) *The Brief held by Sir JOHN PUCKERING, against the Martinists.*

The REV. J. UDALL (who was, however, *not* a Martinist); Mrs. CRANE, of Molesey, Rev. J. PENRY, Sir R. KNIGHTLEY, of Fawsley, near Northampton; HUMPHREY NEWMAN, the London cobbler; JOHN HALES, Esq., of Coventry; Mr. and Mrs. WEEKSTON, of Wolston; JOB THROCKMORTON, Esq.; HENRY SHARPE, bookbinder of Northampton, and the four printers.

(f) *Miscellaneous Information.*

(g) *Who were the Writers who wrote under the name of MARTIN MARPRELATE?*

9. [Rev. John Udall,

Minister at Kingston on Thames.]

A DEMONSTRATION OF DISCIPLINE. 1588.

A Demonstration of the trueth of that discipline which CHRISTE hath prescribed in his worde for the gouvernement of his Church, in all times and places, until the ende of the worlde.

Printed with the secret Martinist press, at East Molesey, near Hampton Court, in July, 1588; and secretly distributed with the *Epitome* in the following November.

For this Work, UDALL lingered to death in prison.

It is perhaps the most complete argument, in our language, for Presbyterian Puritanism, as it was then understood. Its author asserted for it, the infallibility of a Divine Logic; but two generations had not passed away, before (under the teachings of Experience) much of this Church Polity had been discarded.

24 *The English Scholar's Library.*

10. Richard Stanyhurst,

the Irish Historian.

Translation of ÆNEID I.-IV. 1582.

Thee first foure Bookes of VIRGIL his Æneis translated intoo English heroical [i.e., hexameter] verse by RICHARD STANYHURST, wyth oother Poëtical diuises theretoo annexed.

Imprinted at Leiden in Holland by IOHN PATES, Anno M.D.LXXXII.

This is one of the oddest and most grotesque books in the English language; and having been printed in Flanders, the original Edition is of extreme rarity.

The present text is, by the kindness of Lord ASHBURNHAM and S. CHRISTIE-MILLER, Esq., reprinted from the only two copies known, neither of which is quite perfect.

GABRIEL HARVEY desired to be epitaphed, *The Inventor of the English Hexameter*; and STANYHURST, in imitating him, went further than any one else in maltreating English words to suit the exigencies of Classical feet.

11. *Martin Marprelate.*

THE EPISTLE. 1588.

Oh read ouer D. JOHN BRIDGES, for it is a worthy worke : Or an epitome of the fyrste Booke of that right worshipfull volume, written against the Puritanes, in the defence of the noble cleargie, by as worshipfull a prieste, JOHN BRIDGES, Presbyter, Priest or Elder, doctor of Diuinitie, and Deane of Sarum.

The Epitome [p. 26] is not yet published, but it shall be, when the Byshops are at convenient leysure to view the same. In the meane time, let them be content with this learned Epistle.

Printed oversea, in Europe, within two furlongs of a Bounsing Priest, at the cost and charges of M. MARPRELATE, gentleman.

12. Robert Greene, M.A.

MENAPHON. 1589.

MENAPHON. CAMILLAS alarmum to slumbering EUPHUES, in his melancholie Cell at Silexedra. VVherein are deciphered the variable effects of Fortune, the wonders of Loue, the triumphes of inconstant Time. Displaying in sundrie conceived passions (figured in a continue Historie) the Trophées that Vertue carrieth triumphant, maugre the wrath of Enuie, or the resolution of Fortune.

One of GREENE'S novels with TOM NASH'S Preface, so important in reference to the earlier *HAMLET*, before SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy.

GREENE'S "love pamphlets" were the most popular Works of Fiction in England, up to the appearance of Sir P. SIDNEY'S *Arcadia* in 1590.

13. George Joy,

an early Protestant Reformer.

AN APOLOGY TO TINDALE. 1535.

An Apologie made by GEORGE JOYE to satisfye (if it may be) W. TINDALE: to pource and defende himselfe against so many sclanderouse lyes fayned vpon him in TINDAL'S uncharitable and unsober Pystle so well worthy to be prefixed for the Reader to induce him into the understanding of hys new Testament diligently corrected and printed in the yeare of our Lorde, 1534, in November [Antwerp, 27 Feb., 1535].

This almost lost book is our only authority in respect to the surreptitious editions of the English *New Testament*, which were printed for the English market with very many errors, by Antwerp printers who knew not English, in the interval between TINDALE'S first editions in 1526, and his revised Text (above referred to) in 1534.

14. Richard Barnfield.

of Darlaston, Staffordshire.

POEMS. 1594-1598.

The affectionate Shepherd. Containing the Complaint of DAPHNIS for the Loue of GANYMEDE.

In the following Work, BARNFIELD states that this is "an imitation of *Virgill*, in the second Eglogue of *Alexis*."

CYNTHIA. With Certaine Sonnets, and the Legend of CASANDRA. 1595.

The Author thus concludes his Preface: "Thus, hoping you will beare with my rude conceit of *Cynthia* (if for no other cause, yet, for that it is the First Imitation of the verse of that excellent Poet, Maister *Spencer*, in his *Fayrie Queene*), I leaue you to the reading of that, which I so much desire may breed your delight."

The Encomion of Lady PECUNIA: or, The Praise of Money. 1598.

Two of the Poems in this Text have been wrongly attributed to SHAKESPEARE. The disproof is given in the Introduction.

15. T[homas] C[oo]per].

[Bishop of WINCHESTER.]

ADMONITION TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

An admonition to the people of England: VVherein are answered, not onley the slaunderous vntruethes, reprochfully vttered by MARTIN the Libeller, but also many other Crimes by some of his broode, objected generally against all Bishops, and the chiefe of the Cleargie, purposely to deface and discredit the present state of the Church. [Jan. 1589].

This is the official reply on the part of the Hierarchy, to *MARTIN MAR-PRELATE'S Epistle* of [Nov.] 1508: see No. 11. on p. 24.

It was published between the appearance of the *Epistle* and that of the *Epitome*.

16. Captain John Smith,

President of Virginia, and Admiral of New England.

WORKS.—1608–1631. 2 vols. \$4.00.

A complete edition, with six facsimile plates.

Occasion was taken, in the preparation of this Edition, dispassionately to test the Author's statements. The result is perfectly satisfactory. The Lincolnshire Captain is to be implicitly believed in all that he relates of his own personal knowledge.

The following are the chief Texts in this Volume :—

- (1.) A true Relation of Occurrences in Virginia. 1608.
- (2.) A Map of Virginia. 1612.
- (3.) A Description of New England. 1616.
- (4.) New England's Trials. 1620 and 1622.
- (5.) The History of Virginia, New England, and Bermuda. 1624.
- (6.) An Accidence for young Seamen. 1626.
- (7.) His true Travels, Adventures, and Observations. 1630.
- (8.) Advertisements for Planters in New England, or anywhere. 1631.

The first Three English Books on America. [? 1511]–1555.

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The Three Books are—

(1.) *Of the new landes, etc.* Printed at Antwerp about 1511. This is the first English book in which the word America [*i.e.* Armonica] occurs.

(2.) *A Treatise of the new India, etc.* Translated by RICHARD EDEN from SEBASTIAN MUENSTER'S *Cosmography*: and printed in 1553. *The Second English Book on America.*

(3.) *The Decades of the New World, etc.*, by PIETRO MARTIRE [PETRUS MARTYR], translated by RICHARD EDEN, and printed in 1555. *The Third English Book on America.* SHAKESPEARE obtained the character of CALIBAN from this Work.

A List of 837 London Publishers, 1553–1640.

This Master Key to English Bibliography for the period also gives the approximate period that each Publisher was in business.

Demy 4to, 32 pp.

THE ONLY KNOWN FRAGMENT OF

The First printed English New Testament, in Quarto.

BY W. TINDALE AND W. ROY.

Sixty photo-lithographed pages ; preceded by a critical PREFACE.

BRIEFLY told, the story of this profoundly interesting work is as follows :—

In 1524 TINDALE went from London to Hamburgh ; where remaining for about a year, he journeyed on to Cologne ; and there, assisted by WILLIAM ROY, subsequently the author of the satire on WOLSEY, *Rede me and be nott wrothe* [see p. 19], he began this first edition in 4to, *with glosses*, of the English New Testament.

A virulent enemy of the Reformation, COCHLÆUS, at that time an exile in Cologne, learnt, through giving wine to the printer's men, that P. QUENTAL the printer had in hand a secret edition of three thousand copies of the English New Testament. In great alarm, he informed HERMAN RINCK, a Senator of the city, who moved the Senate to stop the printing ; but COCHLÆUS could neither obtain a sight of the Translators, nor a sheet of the impression.

TINDALE and ROY fled with the printed sheets up the Rhine to Worms ; and there completing this edition, produced also another in 8vo, *without glosses*. Both editions were probably in England by March, 1526.

Of the six thousand copies of which they together were composed, there remain but this fragment of the First commenced edition, in 4to ; and of the Second Edition, in 8vo, one complete copy in the Library of the Baptist College at Bristol, and an imperfect one in that of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

In the *Preface*, the original documents are given intact, in connection with

Evidence connected with the first Two Editions of the English New Testament, viz., in Quarto and Octavo—

- I. WILLIAM TINDALE's antecedent career.
- II. The Printing at Cologne.
- III. The Printing at Worms.
- IV. WILLIAM ROY's connection with these Editions.
- V. The landing and distribution in England.
- VI. The persecution in England.

Typographical and Literary Evidence connected with the present Fragment—

- I. It was printed for TINDALE by PETER QUENTAL at Cologne, before 1526.
 - II. It is not a portion of the separate Gospel of Matthew printed previous to that year.
 - III. It is therefore certainly a fragment of the Quarto.
- Is the Quarto a translation of LUTHER's German Version ?*
Text. The prologge. Inner Marginal References. Outer Marginal Glosses.

* * For a continuation of this Story see G. JOY's *Apology* at p. 25.

Captain WILLIAM SIBORNE.

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These Letters are the genuine correspondence of a family in Norfolk during the Wars of the Roses. As such, they are altogether unique in character; yet the language is not so antiquated as to present any serious difficulty to the modern reader. The topics of the letters relate partly to the private affairs of the family, and partly to the stirring events of the time: and the correspondence includes State papers, love letters, bailiff's accounts, sentimental poems, jocular epistles, etc.

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